THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, foggy. Temp. 3-9 (37-48). LONDON: Thursday, overcast with showers. Temp. 4-9 (39-48). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, showers. Temp. 2-11 (36-52). FRANKFURT: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 0-3 (32-37). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 2-9 (36-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 16

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	5.00 Din.	Iran	135 Rials	Nigeria	100 K.
Austria	15 S.	Israel	I.S 19.00	Norway	4.50 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.600 Din	Italy	800 Lire	Oman	0.650 Rials
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Jordan	400 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$1.10	Kenya	Shs. 16.00	Qatar	6.00 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mills	Kuwait	450 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.50 Rials
Denmark	5.50 D.Kr	Lebanon	D.L 5.50	Spain	70 Ptas.
Egypt	85 P	Libya	L.Din. 0.300	Sweden	4.50 S.Kr
Eire	45 P.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr	Switzerland	1.80 S.Fr
Finland	4.50 F.M.	Madeira	45 Esc.	Tunisia	0.425 Din
France	4.00 F.	Malta	30 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 80.00
Germany	2.00 D.M.	Morocco	5.00 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.50 Dirh
Great Britain	30 P	Netherlands	2.25 Fl.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.75
Greece	40 Drs			Yugoslavia	35 D

No. 30,728 **R PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1981 Established 1887

The Associated Press

Warsaw residents crowd around a bus carrying cadets away after the police raid.

Police Storm a School in Warsaw; Cadets Are Evicted Without Injury

Solidarity Meets in Capital To Decide How to Respond

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Riot police backed by large army contingents mounted a helicopter-borne assault against striking cadets at a firefighters' academy in a residential area of the Polish capital this morning and removed about 340 students without bloodshed.

As a large crowd ringed the three-story building outside the cordon of soldiers and jeered the authorities, the cadets, in their dress uniforms, were driven out of the area in buses and freed at railroad stations around the city.

Most made their way to the regional headquarters of the free trade union Solidarity, where they were reunited with their families.

The swift paramilitary operation ended a tense confrontation between the cadets, who were under paramilitary discipline and were demanding status equal to that of university students, and the Communist government, which considered the eight-day sit-in more a mutiny than a civil protest.

The only person believed to have been detained was Seweryn Jaworski, deputy leader of the regional Solidarity organization, who had joined the cadets inside the academy, along with about a dozen representatives from universities and factories. Reuters reported that he had been freed after interrogation.

Commandant Freed

The government press agency PAP said the assault liberated the academy's commandant, Col. Krzysztof Smolarkiewicz.

The national leadership of Solidarity, headed by Lech Walesa, met into the night at a hotel here in a session largely devoted to the first assault in force against strikers since the "renewal" that began last year.

However, a union spokesman said before the meeting that the organization did not want Wednesday's event to deflect it from its principal goals, which he said were to feed Poland's workers and assure them of heated homes during the coming winter.

Despite this moderate attitude, the open anger of the crowd around the academy before and after the assault, as well as the excited throng around Solidarity's regional headquarters in a school building in the center of the city afterward, afforded no assurance that an angry aftermath could be avoided.

Solidarity activists in various factories in the Warsaw region were said to be in a grim mood, and Mr. Walesa on Wednesday morning issued instructions to his regional organizations to be ready for possible strikes. None was reported to have occurred.

Telephone Lines Cut

The government, however, felt the union's capacity for quick action during the critical hours surrounding the storming of the academy. A Solidarity spokesman reported that the union's telephone and telex lines had been cut, as well as communications facilities at factories in the area, presumably in an attempt to interrupt Solidarity's communications with its branches.

However, the spokesman said, Solidarity members at national telecommunication headquarters threatened to cut all national and international communications from Warsaw, and the lines were restored.

The capture of the academy was effected by the landing of a police commando unit by helicopter in the inner courtyard of the building complex while truck-borne troopers scaled across the outside fence over which they had laid planks.

Once inside, according to cadets interviewed at Solidarity headquarters, they smashed doors and windows, cut chains and padlocks that the students had installed and herded the unresisting cadets into the main auditorium.

The operation blocked traffic during the busy morning hours in the densely populated quarter of Zoliborz. Combined army and police forces blocked access to a large area around the academy, exposing themselves to glum stares from hostile bystanders. "This is what people's Poland has come to," said a middle-aged woman. "Look at the length of their night sticks."

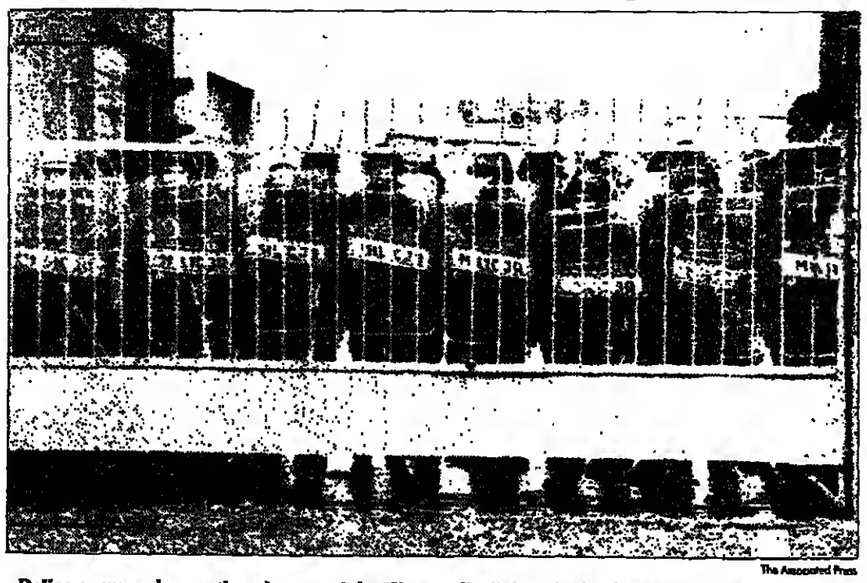
Police Are Jeered

The crowd of perhaps 1,000 that had gathered at the entrance to the academy while the police completed their occupation showed its anger openly. People whistled, jeered and insulted at the stolid cordon of police. They cheered the announcement by one of the Solidarity activists who occasionally broadcast messages through bullhorns that the army had not participated in the storming.

"Back to your paddy wagons, you bastards," they shouted, and worse. When soldiers began to remove the barriers around the entrance, they demanded that the police do its own "dirty work." The soldiers looked sheepish.

Clearly they considered the soldiers as a continuation of Poland's national history and the police as servants of an unpopular regime. When the police lowered the Polish flags that the cadets had planted on a stubby tower on the building, the crowd shouted its anger and sang the national anthem.

They sang it once more minutes later when young people on a nearby balcony held up white and red sheets of cloth in a makeshift Polish flag. Members of the crowd held up small flags with the image of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, the sacred symbol of this Roman Catholic nation.



The Associated Press

Police commandos continued to guard the Warsaw firefighters' school after the cadets' removal.

Gulf States Offer Oman Aid If It Drops U.S. Base Plan

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf states have offered the Sultanate of Oman $1.2 billion in aid if it agrees to cancel an agreement allowing the United States access to its military facilities.

The offer, disclosed by a high Saudi government official during a recent interview, was made during a meeting here of the newly formed Gulf Cooperation Council last month, and would provide Oman with the equivalent of what it reportedly hopes to obtain in military and economic assistance from Washington as a quid pro quo for U.S. use of Oman's facilities.

In Washington, asked for a comment on the report, a State Department spokesman said: "We are not aware of any such action on the part of Saudi Arabia or the Gulf Cooperation Council. Given the close nature of our relations with Saudi Arabia, we kept Saudi Arabia informed as our arrangement with Oman was being negotiated. The Saudi government has not objected."

The official Saudi view that the Gulf states must keep a certain distance from the United States seems unchanged even by the U.S. Senate's approval of the sale of sophisticated Airborne Warning and Control System airplanes to Saudi Arabia, which was greeted here with great satisfaction if not outright jubilation.

The explanation for Riyadh's attitude appears to lie partly in the internal political dynamics of the newly formed Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates in addition to Oman and Saudi Arabia.

But partly, too, it can be attributed to differing viewpoints within the Saudi royal family over how best to protect the kingdom and the Gulf region from hostile outside forces.

The other Gulf council members, most notably Kuwait, hold that close association with the United States only encourages the Soviet Union to seek similar access. There is already a strong Soviet presence in Southern Yemen, which is a Marxist, party-run state.

Official Talks Denied

Kuwait is the only Gulf Arab state that maintains diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, and its attitude is likely to be crucial to any attempt to organize a U.S.-backed regional air defense system.

Reports that such a system was in the works arose after the AWACS sale was approved, but just how far the Saudis and Americans have gone in laying the groundwork for such a strategy is difficult to determine here. The high Saudi source denied there had been any official talks on the system between the two governments.

He said a regional air defense system had been discussed only as a "potentiality" in addition to other "contingencies" for problems in "purely hypothetical terms."

Close observers of Saudi politics say that reports of an understanding between Saudi and U.S. military officials on a Gulf defense strategy may reflect only the advanced planning of the two military establishments and fails to take into account the divergent views within the Saudi political leadership.

Younger members of the Saudi royal family are scattered throughout the high commands of the armed forces, but decisions ultimately are made by senior family members grouped around Crown Prince Fahd.

Prince Fahd is regarded as a leading proponent within the royal family of a close Saudi-U.S. alliance to protect the kingdom and the Gulf, but he also is seen as extremely sensitive to the political arguments against the alliance in the prevailing Middle East climate.

Oman has been the only council member advocating close ties with the Western powers as the best way of defending the Gulf and its vulnerable oil fields. It is participating in the U.S. military's Bright Star exercises, in which American troops are scheduled to practice a landing on Oman's shores in the next few days.

INSIDE

Pearl Harbor

U.S. historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr. writes in Insights that the bombing of Pearl Harbor 40 years ago permanently changed the American republic. The disaster, he says, made Americans determined to ensure that the United States would never again be vulnerable to devastating surprise attack. Page 6.

'Yellow Rain'

Sterling Seagrave, son of World War II's famed "Burma Surgeon," describes his fight to prove the use of poisonous "yellow rain" in Asia. Page 16.

U.S. Asserts Cuba Menace Is Growing

Governments Briefed On Moves by Havana

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told governments throughout the world that Cuba has made the Caribbean island nation of Grenada "a virtual client" and is plotting to control Nicaragua and overthrow the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala.

The U.S. assertions, contained in a lengthy confidential report on Cuban "covert operations" in Latin America, were dispatched Nov. 8 to more than 50 U.S. diplomatic posts to be passed to political and governmental figures. The diplomats were asked to report any "significant reactions."

The briefings for overseas leaders and governments are part of an administration drive, including public statements by its highest officials, to depict Cuba as an increasingly dangerous menace to international stability.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. continued the drive Wednesday morning at a meeting of the Organization of American States at Saint Lucia in the Caribbean. The State Department has indicated that Mr. Haig planned to discuss the issue with Latin leaders in three days of talks.

Cuban President Fidel Castro, evidently reacting to the "covert operations" briefings and other similar efforts in recent months, has accused the United States of waging a "campaign of falsehoods and lies" to set the stage for actions "being prepared by the U.S. government against our country."

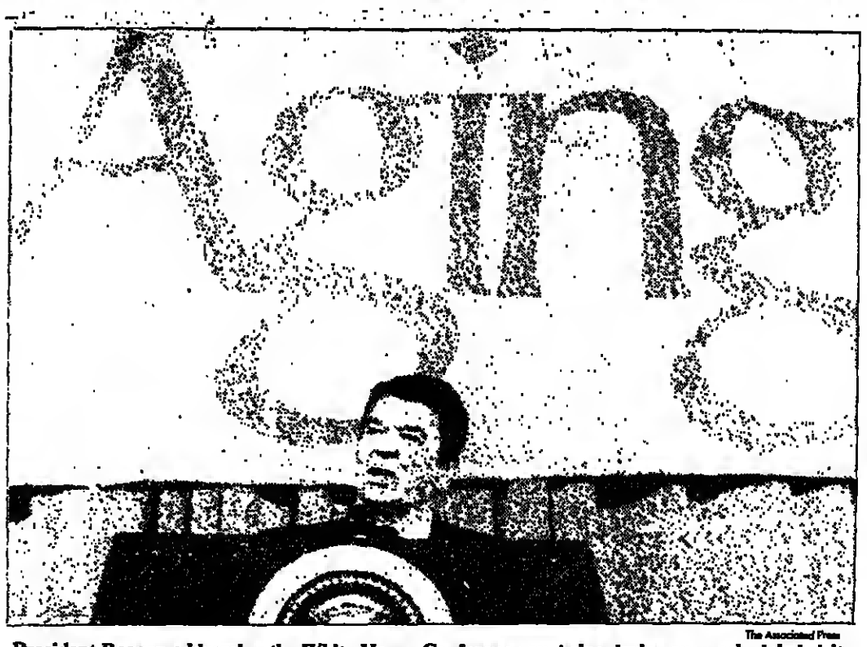
Mr. Haig and other senior administration officials have refused to rule out military or other action in Central America in response to Cuban activity and developments in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and other nearby states. Discussions on the matter within top levels of the administration are reported to be at a sensitive stage.

The "covert action" report charged that, "Democratic Colombia, Jamaica, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic have all suffered Cuban interference in their internal affairs. Cuba's immediate goals are to exploit and control the revolution in Nicaragua and to induce the violent overthrow of the governments of El Salvador and Guatemala. At the same time, Cuba is working to sustain terrorism in other countries, and to fan political instability in the hemisphere."

Among specific allegations in the lengthy document are that:

- Cuban influence in Grenada

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



The Associated Press

President Reagan addressing the White House Conference on Aging during an unscheduled visit. The president, 70, said that he objected being portrayed as an enemy of his generation, that he would not betray those entitled to Social Security and that he would put it on a sound basis.

Charter Plan Approved by Ottawa House

Commons Endorses Trudeau's Program

United Press International

OTTAWA — The Canadian House of Commons overwhelmingly approved a resolution Wednesday asking Britain to give Canada its own constitution for the first time and remove the last vestiges of the nation's colonial status.

The 246-24 vote backed Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's measure asking Britain to transfer control of the British North America Act — which has served as Canada's constitution for 114 years — after modifying it to include a bill of rights and an amending formula so further changes can be made later.

Legislators rose to their feet in the emotion-charged House and sang the national anthem, "O Canada," simultaneously in French and English.

In Quebec City, Premier René Lévesque, the only one of Canada's 10 premiers to withhold his province's consent from the agreement worked out by Mr. Trudeau, suspended legislative proceedings and ordered flags lowered to half-mast on government buildings to mourn the passage of the resolution.

Affects Quebec's Rights

"That vote substantially affects Quebec's rights and undermines powers in the National Assembly," Mr. Lévesque said.

The constitutional package will be sent to the Senate for further debate and ratification before it is sent to Governor General Edward Schreyer — Queen Elizabeth's official representative in Canada — for royal assent, and then to the British Parliament in London.

Only the province of Quebec, with its secessionist government, has opposed the federal constitutional reform initiative. It claims that the new constitution would undermine its rights and powers.

The predominently French-speaking province has threatened to challenge the federal move in the courts.

Remain in Commonwealth

Mr. Trudeau has repeatedly assured Canadians that the changes would not affect Canada's standing as a member of the Commonwealth and that the queen would not be replaced as the symbolic head of state.

Canada will maintain its parliamentary democracy, Supreme Court, Senate and other institutions modeled after the British system of government.

'It's Hard to Tell on Someone . . .'

Students Explain Why a Murder Didn't Move Them

By Claire Spiegel
and Kevin Roderick
Los Angeles Times Service

MILPITAS, Calif. — They went in carloads, some of them more than once, to see Marcy Renee Conrad's nearly naked body lying in the hills above Milpitas High School.

The victim's former boyfriend took along his 8-year-old brother. One student picked up the girl's discard jeans and cut off a decal advertising a rock radio station. Another student tried to hide the body with leaves.

Then, instead of reporting the killing of their companion to the police, they went back to class or the local pinball arcade. One went home and fell asleep listening to the radio.

The principal of the modern high school of 1,600 students in suburban Milpitas, outside San Jose, said the youths were not high achievers and often cut classes. But he said they came from good working-class families and that few were from broken homes.

Some of the students said they did not report the body out of loyalty to the friend who bragged of the killing. Many said they did not want to get involved because they had been in trouble before and did not trust the police.

Lies From Students

Anthony Jacques Broussard, a 16-year-old Milpitas High junior who the police said led several groups of students to the strangled body of the 14-year-old, was arrested two days after the killing when two former students saw the body and went to the police.

Even after the arrest, however, students who saw the body refused to volunteer information. When the police tracked them down, two of them lied.

"I told them I don't know nothing about it," said Mark Fowlkes, 16, who said he was one of the first students to see the body and took his 8-year-old brother along for the ride.

Mr. Fowlkes, who was Miss Conrad's steady boyfriend last summer, recalled that it was Nov. 4, a Wednesday, and they were hanging around the parking lot of a pinball arcade with two other students, Jerry Epperson and John Hansen. They coaxed Mr. Broussard into telling his secret, then accepted his offer to see the body.

Mr. Hansen said they jumped into Mr. Broussard's truck and went up toward Calaveras Reservoir, with Mr. Broussard pointing out the girl's purse and school book binder lying along the road.

"I knew it was her from her clothes," Mr. Hansen said. "I just said take me home. All I could think about was, Jacques is in trouble now."

'Looked Pretty Real'

Mr. Hansen and Mr. Fowlkes' 8-year-old brother did not get out of the truck to look closely at the body. But even from the roadway, Mr. Hansen said later, "it looked pretty real to me."

They drove back, and Mr. Epperson and Mr. Hansen were dropped off at the pinball arcade. Mr. Fowlkes went home, holed up in his room with the radio on and fell asleep without dinner.

Mr. Fowlkes, who said he was Mr. Broussard's best friend, went to Mr. Broussard's house the next day. He said he was shown the living room sofa where his friend was strangled. "I thought, here I am, sitting in the same room three feet away from where this chick was killed," he said.

Mr. Fowlkes did not tell his parents. "I do not relate to them," he said.

Mr. Fowlkes denied any knowledge of the body to the police and only told the real story when Mr. Broussard was arrested later in the evening. "It's hard to tell on someone who has been your friend for 10 years," he said.

Many of the students who went to see the body were not Mr. Broussard's close friends. They knew him casually as a likable fellow who was gentle despite his size — 6 feet 4 inches and 280 pounds.

Mr. Hansen, for one, said he had met Mr. Brous-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

State and Local Officials in U.S. Assail Reagan's 'New Federalism'

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

DETROIT — A number of state and local officials have served notice on President Reagan that they have all but lost faith in his "new federalism."

Abandoning their previous reticence to attack the concept vigorously, the officials labeled it a "meat-ax" approach to budget cutting, an "oversimplification" of the Constitution and "a sham and a shame."

Some of the most bitter criticism, delivered here Tuesday midway through the annual conference of the National League of Cities, came from state and local officials who had been considered allies in the president's attempt to shift power and programs from Washington to state capitals, city halls and county offices. Their primary complaint was that responsibilities were being shifted but not the monetary means to meet them.

Shocked to the Core

Perhaps the most surprising attack came from Gov. Richard A. Snelling of Vermont, a conservative Republican who is the current chairman of the National Governors Association.

Addressing the league Tuesday morning and speaking later at a news conference, Gov. Snelling said that he was a good Republican who fully favored a reinvigorated federalism, but nevertheless had been "shocked to the core" by some of Mr. Reagan's interpretations of the way it should work.

Gov. Snelling warned that what he saw as the Reagan administration's rush to cut programs, shift responsibilities and reconstruct a governmental system that had taken decades to build up was leading the country toward "an economic Bay of Pigs," a reference to the unsuccessful attempt by Cuban exiles trained and armed by the United States to overthrow the Castro regime in April, 1961.

"All governors," Gov. Snelling said, "are concerned about the rate at which these actions are being carried out and whether there is an open ear."

The governor said that Mr. Reagan should clarify his views on federalism, and called for a "summit meeting" on federalism and a moratorium on further cuts in federal aid programs, pending adjustments to earlier cuts by state and local governments.

Asked later what effect Gov. Snelling's remarks might have on the president, Richard Salisbury Williamson, assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs, said jokingly: "Dick probably is easily shocked."

Mayor William A. Hudnut 3d of Indianapolis, president of the National League of Cities, echoed many of the governor's views and called his address a "brave analysis."

Mr. Hudnut, a conservative Republican who often supported Mr. Reagan in the past, also said that the president's "new federalism" was an "oversimplification" of the Constitution.

Mr. Hudnut's views on Mr. Reagan's concept of government were also echoed by Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York City.

Some of the president's views on federalism that he expressed in a White House interview Nov. 19 deeply disturbed many of those who participated in the conference here. This has been particularly true of Mr. Reagan's assertion that his administration sought to "take the country back to the Constitution" by making state and local governments responsible for managing and financing many of the aid programs now run by Washington, and that any citizen who did not like his lot in one state could always "vote with his feet" and move to another state rather than wait for government relief.

Gov. Snelling saw a danger in such a concept of constitutional responsibilities. "I submit that such a move would be more than a return to the Constitution," he said. "It would be return to the Constitution and pass it by to the period which existed before the Constitution was adopted, when this country was a confederation of states in which it was assumed that there were no responsibilities which extended beyond state borders except those of a national defense and coinage and the like."

Iraqi Kurds Resume Fight, Pledge Loyalty To Broad New Front

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Proclaiming allegiance to a broad new opposition grouping, Iraqi Kurds have resumed their armed uprising against the Baghdad government of President Saddam Hussein after more than six years of relative submission, according to reliable reports in Paris.

The unrest in several areas of northern Iraq reflects in part a weakening of Iraqi Army control because of the need to reassign forces to other fronts for the 14-month-old war with Iran. The reports reaching here say it also has been encouraged by fresh military and financial aid from Syria and Iran along with increased organization by the recent coalition of Iraqi dissidents, two key Kurdish parties, breakaway Iraqi Army officers and Shiite Moslem religious leaders.

Western diplomatic sources, confirming the tenor of reports from the Middle East, said Iraqi Army control has been confined to the region's major towns and roads, particularly at night, because of attacks by the rearmed Pesh Merga guerrillas since summer. It is too early to predict whether the renewed uprising will evolve into another major problem for Mr. Hussein's government, already strapped because the war with Iran is dragging on longer than expected, they added.

Proclaimed Goal

The opposition grouping, the Iraqi Front of Revolutionary, Islamic and National Forces, was formed in July with the proclaimed goal of toppling Mr. Hussein and replacing his regime with a government pledged to democratic freedoms including local autonomy for Iraqi Kurds. Its formation marked at least a partial end to the long history of disputes between various Iraqi rebel groups based in Damascus but unable to join forces against their common enemy.

In addition, the grouping renewed for the first time since the Kurdish uprising was crushed in March, 1975, working links between major Kurdish rebel groups and political opponents of Mr. Hussein with access to Syrian or Iranian backing.

Groups belonging to the front, according to the official, include the Kurdish Democratic Party, led by Massoud Barazani; opposition segments of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party led by Bakr Yassin and backed by Syria as part of the perennial struggle between the Syrian and Iraqi wings of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party; the Bassok, or Kurdish Socialist Party, led by Mahmoud Othman; and exiled Shiite Moslem chiefs in touch with Iranian mullahs and accused by Mr. Hussein's government of attempting to foment a Khomeini-style revolution in Iraq.

Potentially Explosive

Iraqi Shiites, a thin majority of the country's 12 million inhabitants, represent a potentially explosive opposition to Mr. Hussein's Sunnite-run government.

The front, which also has begun dissident radio broadcasts from a station just inside Iran, has pledged to grant Iraq's Kurds self-rule "within the framework of Iraqi national sovereignty." In addition, it has agreed that if it takes over in Baghdad, Pesh Merga guerrillas would guard Iraq's northern borders with Iran and Turkey as "part of the armed forces."

These measures would remove a major source of friction in Iraq's Kurdish areas. Although Mr. Hussein set up a Kurdish executive council after crushing the revolt in 1975, the Iraqi Army was stationed heavily through the region to make sure Kurdish warriors who returned home remained subservient to government authority.

Khomeini Urges Removal

BEIRUT (AP) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, told Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to quit Wednesday and join his "friends in Paris before the people overthrow you."

"I advise you to join your other friends in Paris and form a government there," Tehran Radio quoted Ayatollah Khomeini as saying in a speech to military cadets at his residence.

He was referring to anti-Khomeini exiles in Paris, including former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and the leftist guerrilla leader Massoud Rajavi.

The Iraqi president declared last month that Iraq was ready to "open the door wide" to cooperate with Iranian opposition groups seeking to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini.

The Associated Press

Michael Hoare entering court, followed by fellow defendants Peter Duffy and Ken Dalgleish.

5 Suspects in Seychelles Coup Bid Released on Bail in South Africa

Reuters

PRETORIA — Michael Hoare and four other men, facing possible death sentences following an attempted coup in the Seychelles last week, were released on bail Wednesday by a South African court.

The decision by the state prosecutor oot to oppose bail was the latest twist in the case, which began last week with an attempt to depose Seychelles President Albert René. The attempt was foiled after a gun battle at Seychelles International Airport, during which an Indian airliner was hijacked from the airstrip to the South African city of Durban.

Mr. Hoare, 62, a former British tank commander, and the four other defendants stood in the dock of the Pretoria Magistrate's Court, which was packed with spectators and newsmen. No charge was read out, but according to the official documents seen to court, the five are charged with kidnapping.

No Maximum Sentence

South African law lays down no maximum sentence for the offense, and legal experts said that the five could be sentenced to death if found guilty.

In a move that brought immediate protest from opposition politicians, all 39 other alleged mercenaries who surrendered when the hijacked plane landed in Durban last Wednesday were released from prisoo Tuesday night.

Mr. Hoare stood impassively with his hands behind his back until Magistrate Cornelius van Loggerenberg asked him if he understood the conditions of his 10,000-rand ($10,400) bail.

The Irish-born adventurer answered, "Yes, sir," and said he that could put the bail up immediately.

The four others were released oo 5,000-rand bail. All five were ordered to surrender their passports, to report to police once a week and not to communicate with state witnesses. After 10 minntes, the hearing was adjourned until Jan. 7 for further investigation.

Possible Witnesses

Police and legal sources said that the five could face further charges apart from kidnapping when the court reconvenes. Some of the 39 men released may also face charges later, while others would appear as witnesses.

Tullio Moneta, 42, an Italian-born South African; Peter Duffy, 40, a free-lance news photographer with a British passport who has lived in Durban for years; Ken Dalgleish, 32, a Briton; and Charles Goatley, 27, from Zimbabwe, were lined up alongside Mr. Hoare.

Assailants Paraded

VICTORIA, Seychelles (Reuters) — The Seychelles government Wednesday paraded before the international press two of the five white alleged mercenaries whom it says it captured during the coup attempt last week.

The two, both with bruised and swollen faces, were presented to newsmen as President René said that he was convinced that South Africa had been involved in the coup attempt that ended when 44 assailants hijacked an Air India plane to South Africa.

The two men led from cells in Victoria's prison Wednesday were both whites from Zimbabwe, and authorities said that two South Africans and a Briton were also being held.

Standing in front of his cell, Aubrey Brooks, 38, said that he believed the attacking force's mission was to bring back to power the Seychelles' first president, James Mancham, who was overthrown four years ago.

Mr. Brooks, who had a bandage around his thigh and limped when led out of his cell said: "I received a $1,000 down payment and never met the person who paid us."

"Bnt I believe it was done on behalf of the former president. Mongon, Montson? I am not sure of his name." Mr. Brooks said. Mr. Mancham was deposed by Mr. René.

The other captive who spoke to the press identified himself as Roger England, 26.

Officials said that the three other men captured were Robert Sims and Anton Aubic, both South Africans, and Bernard Carey, a Briton.

Three more assailants, including a U.S. citizen, were believed to be still at large on Mahé, the principal island of the Seychelles archipelago.

U.S. Says Cuba Is Adding To Its Troops in Angola

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials have reported that Cuba has reinforced its expeditionary force in Angola during the last few weeks, underscoring the administration's view that the new U.S.-Israeli agreement to combat Soviet surrogates threatening the Middle East and Africa is needed.

The Cuban contingent was decreased from about 12,000 to 10,000 troops during South African raids into Angola in September, the officials said Tuesday, but now is back up to between 12,000 and 15,000.

One U.S. theory as to why President Fidel Castro of Cuba decreased his forces while Angola was under attack is that he was underscoring his warning that Cuban forces should not be taken for granted in host nations.

Also, sources said, Angola was behind in its payments to Cuba for military help. Angolan officials have told foreign diplomats that Cuba charges $40 per day per soldier.

Besides the Cubans in Angola, the U.S. intelligence community estimates that there are about 12,000 troops in Ethiopia and 600 in Southern Yemen.

'Awfully Good'

Other U.S. sources said Tuesday that hundreds of highly skilled East German military specialists are operating in Algeria, Libya, Mozambique, Southern Yemen and Zambia. "They're awfully good," said one official in crediting them with accomplishments larger than their numbers would suggest.

Although the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is designed to respond to trouble in the Middle East, its contingency planning has focused on combating Soviet thrusts against oil fields in Saudi Arabia and Iran, not internal subversion by Cubans or East Germans in the region.

The Israelis, sources said Tuesday, wanted to go much further in military cooperation with the United States than the memorandum of understanding provides.

Israel's suggestions, they said, ran to several pages and included elaborate joint logistical arrangements, not just such previously mentioned proposals as storing U.S. weaponry in Israel and repairing U.S. planes at bases there.

However, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon went home Tuesday with little of what he had requested, officials said. This may explain why the administration held no briefing on the new strategic agreement and conducted its signing Monday night at a dinner at the National Geographic Society building with no journalists admitted.

Begin Coalition Defeats 4 No-Confidence Votes

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Meoachem Begio's coalitioo Wednesday defeated four parliamentary motions of no-confidence, introduced by opposition parties to protest a new U.S.-Israel strategic alliance.

With eight members of the 120-member Knesset absent, Mr. Begin's coalition defeated the measures by a 57-53 vote. There were two abstentions. The coalition controls 61 seats in the Knesset.

Mr. Begin, hospitalized with a broken hip, did not participate in the vote. But four of his Cabinet ministers, including Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, were flown home from abroad for the vote.

One of the motions was presented by the opposidon Labor Party, which contented that the accord gave the United States a lot and Israel virtually nothing. Similar motions were presented by the Communists, the right-wing Tehiya (Renaissance) Party and the liberal Shinui (Change) faction.

Mr. Sharon had been in Washington to sign the agreement when he was called home. He was picked to make the government's reply to the motions.

Mr. Begin was able to reach a pairing arrangement with Labor's Haim Bar-Lev, who is also in a hospital with a leg injury, sparing them both a stretcher trip to the Knesset.

Fearing possible defeat for the four-month-old government if the absent ministers did oot return in time, the coalition set the debate for the late afternoon instead of the morning, as is customary.

The government argued that the pact was necessary because it provided protection against a Soviet threat.

An angry opposition accused Mr. Sharon of signing an agreement that increased Soviet-Israeli frictioo into outright confrontation but got little new from the United States.

Details Unsettled

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Defense Minister Sharon said Tuesday that most details of the newly signed U.S.-Israeli agreement on "strategic cooperation" will not actually be worked out until next month and that some of those details may never be made public.

U.S. officials at the State Department and the Pentagon refused to spell out precisely what had been agreed to in the pact signed Monday night or to say how it differs from existing U.S. commitments on military cooperation with Israel.

However, the administration's refusal to discuss details of the agreement, as well as comments on it Tuesday by the State Department spokesman, Dean Fischer, suggested that the significance of the new pact was chiefly poliócal, not military.

Henry Catto, a Pentagon spokesman, when asked what the agreement adds to U.S.-Israeli relations, said: "When was the last time you told your wife you loved her?"

Mr. Fischer, asked about a statement by Mr. Sharon that the agreement marks "the beginning of a new era" in U.S.-Israel relations, responded hesitantly, saying, "It's the first agreement of its kind, so I suppose you would call it 'historic.' "

U.S. Brief to Governments Says Cuba Menaces Stability

(Continued from Page 1)

"mushroomed" after the coup in March, 1979, that brought to power the current government, which "has slavishly followed a pro-Soviet foreign policy line." Construction of a new Grenadan airport with "millions of dollars" from Cuba and Soviet equipment "will give Cuba a guaranteed, Cuban-controlled point for military flights to Africa."

- "Cuba presently is using Nicaraguan territory to provide training and other facilities to guerrillas active in neighboring countries." The report alleged that 5,000 Cubans, including 1,500 to 2,000 military and security advisers, are working in Nicaragua and that Cuba, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries have supplied approximately $28 million worth of military equipment to Nicaragua.
- Cuba "played a key role" in arranging the supply of weapons to Salvadoran guerrillas and has arranged contacts between the guerrillas and radical Arab states.

U.S. Fears on Nicaragua Runways

WASHINGTON (AP) — A senior U.S. official said Wednesday that the government of Nicaragua has lengthened three runways to accommodate Soviet-made MiG jets and that the Soviet bloc "can see for the first time the possibility of a military base in Central America."

California Students Tell Why a Murder Didn't Move Them

(Continued from Page 1)

sard only twice and felt no loyalty to him. Mr. Hansen, who said he has been in frequent trouble with the police, explained he did not report the body "because I was afraid they would get me as an accessory or something."

Mr. Hansen was one of at least two students who went to take a second look at the body. Around noon Thursday, he led friends to the scene who wanted to see for themselves if the rumor about a body was true.

Dave Lefler, a 16-year-old student at Calaveras Hills High School, said he touched the body on the arm. Mike Irvin, a former Milpitas student, said he prodded the body with a downed roadway marker and tossed aside a garbage bag of leaves that had been placed over her.

Mr. Lefler recalled being shaken and saying, "that's someone's daughter down there." But Mr. Hansen, who reportedly had bet a marijuana cigarette the body was real, was only interested in collecting the bet, Mr. Lefler said.

When Mr. Lefler and Mr. Irvin announced that they planned to go to the police and report the body, Mr. Hansen and Robby Engel, another student along on the midday trip, resisted.

Mr. Hansen and Mr. Engel confirmed later that they had not wanted to go to the police, and iostead returned to school. Mr. Hansen said later, "All I could think was if they caught us up here, they would think we did it."

Mr. Engel, who said he would like to be known around campus as a "man without a conscience," went to a weightlifting class. "It was hugging me but I didn't want to get involved," he said later.

Later Thursday he told the school principal, Charles Perotti, "I found a dead body." Mr. Perotti called police.

But by then the body had already been reported by Mr. Irvin and Mr. Lefler, the only youths to volunteer information about the crime to the police before or after discovery of the body. Milipitas police said they know of 13 persons who viewed the body.

Detectives said Mr. Broussard took four loads of friends to the site in all, including one student who has been charged as an accessory after the fact for trying to hide the body with a garbage bag full of leaves.

The 16-year-old student, who has been identified as Kirk Rasmussen, reportedly told the police that he was trying to help Mr. Broussard elude capture. The police said that a teen-age girl who accompanied Mr. Rasmussen oo one trip cut the radio station patch off the victim's jeans.

The police said the case was unusual because, although witnesses routinely do not want to get involved, people usually came forward when the crime was murder. The police said that it was not illegal to fail to report a crime and that the only youth who had been arrested was being accused of trying to help Mr. Broussard elude the police.

Mr. Irvin, who reported the murder, says now that he would have made the report anonymously. He said all the publicity had been a bother. But he said he was waiting to be asked for an interview on the CBS television show "60 Minutes." He added: "I won't talk unless I get the money up front."

Reagan Chooses Envoy To Pacific Island Talks

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has named Fred M. Zeder 2d, 60, of Honolulu, as his personal representative to conduct negotiations on the future political status of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Mr. Zeder, who was director of the Office of Territorial Affairs in the Interior Department from 1975 to 1977, was given the rank of ambassador.

Gerald Thomas, a newly retired admiral from San Diego, was nomioated to be ambassador to Guyana. Mark Evans Austad, of Scottsdale, Ariz., ambassador to Finland from 1975 to 1977, was oominated as ambassador to Norway.

Spain Formally Applies For NATO Membership

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Spain formally applied Wednesday to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns announced.

The application was welcomed by the 15 members of the Atlantic alliance, he said io a statement. It was issued after a meeting of the 15 countries' representatives at which Greece's Socialist government lifted earlier objections to Spaio's entry, diplomatic sources said.

French Hold Banker On Currency Violation

The Associated Press

PARIS — A Swiss banker has been under arrest since Saturday on charges of violating currency controls, according to police. Officials identified the man as Paul Schnetzler, 51, a senior officer with the Geneva branch of Banque Occidental Pour l'Industrie et le Commerce.

Mr. Schnetzler arrived in Paris last week to meet with about a dozen of the bank's French clients, police said Tuesday. The Geneva branch of the benk was founded in 1979 and is 100-percent controlled by Sir James Goldsmith, the British financier.

Britain to Limit Budget Increase To No More Than Inflation Rate

By Steven Rattner
New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government announced Wednesday budget figures for next year that represent no relaxation in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's efforts to control public spending.

A packed session of the House of Commons heard Sir Geoffrey Howe, the chancellor of the exchequer, announce that spending in the 1982-83 budget would not rise by more than the rate of inflation. Increases beyond inflation in programs such as the military would be offset by cuts elsewhere and by increases in fees, he said.

With unemployment now at 11.4 percent, members of the opposition parties as well as some members of Mrs. Thatcher's own party had called repeatedly and stridently for anti-recessionary increases in outlays. Those hopes were dashed by Wednesday's announcement, which similarly contained no promise of cuts in interest rates or taxes.

Although Wednesday's presentation did not directly concern taxes, the figures released made clear that little room exists for tax relief over the next 16 months if the government's target of reducing the public-sector borrowing requirement to £8 billion ($15.6 billion) from £10.5 billion is to be met.

In keeping with the growing conviction that Britain is slowly emerging from its depression, Sir Geoffrey forecast that the economy would expand by 1 percent next year and inflation would abate further, to 10 percent.

Sir Geoffrey's presentation provoked a stormy response from opposition members, who jeered and laughed through most of his 15-minnte talk. At times, he was drowned out by shouts of "rubbish" and "disaster."

Peter Shore, the Labor Party's shadow chaneellor of the exchequer, said that if the 1-percent growth projected by Sir Geoffrey were maintained, output would not reach pre-Thatcher levels until 1990.

"You have reached a new low in this abysmal statement today," he told Sir Geoffrey, to great opposition approbation.

The combination of oo real increase in government spending with a modest economic expansion would mean that spending as a percentage of the nation's output of goods and services would fall to 44 percent, the first decline during Mrs. Thatcher's tenure. Last year it was 45 percent, and in 1979-80 it was 41 percent.

Unemployment would continue to rise, however. The government forecast assumes that unemployment to the fiscal year beginning oext April 1 will average 2.9 million, not inchiding recent "school leavers," compared to 2.7 million at present.

In his presentation, Sir Geoffrey said that public spending next year would be allowed to rise to £115 billion, from £105 billion now expected for the current year. The increase oext year could actually be less than inflation because spending this year is likely to overrun by £2 billion, Sir Geoffrey indicated. Because of higher-than-expected inflation, public spending would be £5 billion higher next year than was estimated in April.

In addition, as past experience in both the United States and Britain demonstrates, reality can often diverge from plan. For example, Wednesday's figures assume that pay settlements in the current bargaining round will average 7.5-percent increases, a 3-percentage-point drop from last year's levels.

To help meet his budget goals, Sir Geoffrey said, a variety of fees, including for national health insurance, will be increased. Rents in public housing, for example, will be increased by an average of £2.50 a week.

In addition, property taxes levied by local councils could go up as a result of a plan announced Wednesday to reduce the share of local spending paid for by the central government to 56 percent, from 59 percent this year.

Sir Geoffrey Howe

Airlines Meeting To Discuss Losses On Atlantic Runs

Reuters

GENEVA — Leading North American and European airlines began a meeting here Wednesday in an effort to reduce their losses on North Atlanóc scheduled services by increasing fares, according to industry sources.

It was the first time for three years that the major companies on both sides of the Atlanóe had sought a joint solution to the sharp competioon on this route.

The Internaóonal Air Transport Association (IATA), which arranged the talks among its member airlines, estimates that they will suffer an operating loss of $650 million this year on their scheduled North Atlantic flights.

At present, a passenger has a choice of more than 100 different fares between Western Europe and North America, 49 of them for the trip between London and New York alone. Some are offered by airlines that do not belong to IATA, such as Britain's Laker.

A likely outcome of the Geneva meeting, which may continue until next week, will be a joint decision to ask the airlines' individual governments for fare increases of 5 percent to 10 percent during January and additional 5-percent increases in April and next fall, the industry sources said.

Three Romanians Facing Execution

The Associated Press

BUCHAREST — Three Romanians, including a wealthy gang leader, have been sentenced to death as part of a government crackdown on crime, an official newspaper reported Wednesday.

Scinteia, the Communist Party publieation, said Gheorghe Stefanescu, a former manager of a wine storehouse, was sentenced to death for "embezzlement with particularly grave consequences" and two other men were found guilty of "particularly grave murders." Scinteia said the Supreme Court confirmed the sentences, rejecting appeals for mercy.

Mr. Stefanescu was reported to have amassed 3.7 million lei ($336,000) through fraud, corruption and other offenses.

China Defines Limits, Freedoms of Liberalism

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Chinese intellectuals, frightened by the Communist Party's current campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" in their ranks, were assured Wednesday that the movement would not develop into another Cultural Revolution or organized assault against them.

But Hu Qiaomu, the party's leading theoretician and a long-time liberal, also warned writers and artists that they must serve Socialism and expect criticism when they do not.

Mr. Hu defined clearly for the first time since the campaign against "bourgeois liberalism" began six months ago the limits of creative freedom here — but also the limits of the criócism to which writers and artists may be subjected.

Errors Are Cited

Mr. Hu's 30,000-word speech, originally made in August but published only Wednesday in Red Flag, the party journal, appears certain to open a major ideological debate here, for Mr. Hu flatly asserts that that Mao was wrong when he laid down several important political doctrines that are still supposed to guide his successors.

Mao erred most seriously, Mr. Hu contends, in declaring that literature and art must be tools of politics and in regarding intellectuals as members of the bourgeoisie and thus targets for political struggle. These mistakes, Mr. Hu said, led directly to the Cultural Revolution in 1966, but remain part of Communist ideology here.

While dealing with the sensitive question of the role of the intelligentsia in China today, Mr. Hu's speech also reopened what is probably the most difficult political issue the regime currently faces: How revolutionary, how Maoist will its long-term policies be? The publication of his speech probably signals the climactic phrase of a debate that has been going on beneath the surface for several months.

The immediate focus of his speech, however, is "bourgeois liberalism," which Mr. Hu defined as "opposition to the party's leadership." And this is the main reason for the campaign against it.

"Mistakes committed by leaders of the party should oot be seized to weaken, deviate from or sabotage the party's leadership," he said, according to a summary of the speech provided by the official Chinese news agency Wednesday. "Only more serious disasters would be brought about if this were permitted."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Yugoslav Airliner's Black Box Found

The Associated Press

AJACCIO, Corsica — Soldiers from the French Foreign Legion recovered the black box from a chartered Yugoslav DC-9 airliner that crashed into the side of a mountain, killing all 180 persons aboard, officials said Wednesday. The earlier figure of 178 victims was revised Wednesday by the Yugoslav government.

A black box is a device that monitors and records data on the aircraft and is deciphered to indicate any incident during flight. It also records the pilot's radio messages. Authorities said that examination of the tapes in the black box may help French and Yugoslav investigators determine what caused the airliner to crash Tuesday morning, minutes before it was due to land at Ajaccio's Campo Dell'Oro airport.

The bodies of some of the victims recovered from the wreckage 30 miles (48 kilometers) from Ajaccio were taken to a church near Mount San Pietro. They were to be brought later to Ajaccio, where a temporary morgue has been set up at the airport.

Police Bar Visit by Sakharov Friend

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — As Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov continued his hunger strike for the 10th day in Gorki, informed sources reported Wednesday that Soviet police had blocked a Moscow friend's visit to check the internally exiled physicist's health.

The sources said that the friend was detained Tuesday by plainclothes policemen outside the Gorki apartment building where Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, have been living and conducting their hunger strike.

The friend was taken away for an identity check and then put aboard an airliner bound for Moscow, where he arrived Tuesday night, the sources reported. The Sakharovs are striking to protest government's refusal to allow the emigration of Lisa Alexeyeva, who was married by proxy last summer to Mrs. Bonner's son by a previous marriage. The son, Alexei Semyonov, emigrated to the United States three years ago.

Afghan Copters Kill 5 in Pakistan

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Afghan helicopter gunships attacked two buses, two villages and a frontier post inside Pakistan on Wednesday, killing five persons in a border violation that led to an instant protest from Islamabad.

The Afghan chargé d'affaires in Islamabad was summoned to the Foreign Ministry for the third time in two weeks to receive a strong protest about the attack, in which three civilians also were wounded.

Anthoritative sources said that Pakistan regarded the attack as the most serious violation of its border since Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan two years ago.

German Leaders to Meet Next Week

Reuters

BONN — West and East Germany announced Wednesday that their leaders will meet next week on German soil for the first time.

The West German government said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit East Germany from Dec. 11 to Dec. 13 for talks with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, at a hunting lodge at Werbellinsee, a lake 60 kilometers (37 miles) from Berlin.

The two have never conferred on German soil, but have met twice, first in 1975 at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and again in May, 1980, at Tito's funeral in Belgrade. Mr. Schmidt's trip has been postponed twice because of East-West tensions over Afghanistan and Poland.

Habib Confers With Assad in Syria

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, met with President Hafez al-Assad on Wednesday to continue his efforts to reduce Arab-Israeli tensions.

Syrian sources said that Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam told Mr. Habib on Tuesday that the military agreement signed by Israel and the United States on Monday made the U.S. government "a direct party in this conflict" and, therefore, it could no longer as a mediator.

There was no indication of Mr. Habib's response. In Washington, the State Department had no immediate comment.

Europe to Launch First Arab Satellite

Reuters

BAHRAIN — The European Space Agency signed a $23-million agreement Wednesday in Riyadh to launch the first Arab telecommunications satellite, known as Arabsat.

The satellite is scheduled to be launched to early 1984 from the agency's space center in Kourou, French Guiana, said Ali al-Mashat, director-general of the 22-nation Arabsat group, after signing the contract.

The multi-purpose satellite will provide the Arab world with more than 10,000 telephone circuits and one television channel. Negotiations for a second Arab satellite, to be launched by the U.S. Columbia space shuttle in mid-1984, are in their final stages, Mr. al-Mashat said.

Senate Panel Finishes Probe of Casey, Finds No Cause for Removal

By George Lardner
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence released a report Wednesday criticizing CIA Director William J. Casey for inattention to detail but finding no cause to call for his removal.

The report, which is six pages long, was completed Tuesday but not released until Wednesday to give Mr. Casey time to read it.

"It's safe to say the whole situation is not very flattering," Sen. Harrison H. Schmitt, Republican of New Mexico, told reporters Tuesday. "But you can't come to the conclusion that he is unfit to serve ... I just wish he was more attentive to details in his personal life."

The key finding of the report is that Mr. Casey is not "unfit to serve" as CIA director.

Lasted 4 Months

The committee's investigation, which lasted four months, delved primarily into Mr. Casey's business dealings and his failure to disclose various aspects of them in the financial reports he made to the Senate when he was nominated to be CIA director.

"There were omissions," Sen. Schmitt said. "I'm convinced they were inadvertent, but there were omissions."

Several committee Democrats were less sympathetic. Sen. Walter D. Huddleston of Kentucky said, "My personal conclusion is that he has not been that inattentive, that it has been by design maybe. I raise that as a question."

Sen. Huddleston said he also felt the report, which the committee accepted in place of a longer and more detailed version, contains enough evidence for President Reagan to conclude that it might be best for Mr. Casey to leave.

"I would think that an administration that has said much about strengthening intelligence ought to give consideration to whether it ought to continue" with Mr. Casey in charge, the senator said.

Little Support Seen

Sen. Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, said that "with one or two exceptions" on the committee, "certainly people were not pawing over one another to support Mr. Casey."

Sen. Leahy said he was most concerned about allegations that Mr. Casey had misled potential investors in an agribusiness firm and his failure to list all the sources of income required under Senate rules for presidential appointees subject to confirmation. Sen. Leahy said some committee members no longer had any confidence in Mr. Casey's credibility.

William J. Casey

Sen. Schmitt, however, said that part of the problem lies in "the ethics-in-government environment" that legislators have created in recent years. "We have made it unbelievably complex," he said.

"The main thing we found is that he was not attentive to detail in his own business matters," Sen. Schmitt said. But he said that should not be held against Mr. Casey in his capacity as CIA director.

At the CIA, Sen. Schmitt maintained, Mr. Casey has improved morale and "is demonstrating his fitness every day" in the intelligence field. The New Mexico Republican said there was no question in his mind that Mr. Reagan would keep him on the job.

Reagan Considers Shift In Stand on Controllers

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has begun a campaign to repair his frayed relations with organized labor by saying he might reconsider his three-year ban on rehiring dismissed air traffic controllers for any federal job.

The possible modification of Mr. Reagan's hard-line position against the controllers was expressed during a meeting at the White House on Tuesday with leaders of the Teamsters union.

White House spokesmen emphasized, however, that there was no change in Mr. Reagan's position against rehiring any of the 11,500 dismissed controllers to their old jobs.

The ban on rehiring dismissed controllers for any federal job was declared because the administration deemed the strike illegal. The federal employees walked out on Aug. 3 to demand higher wages and shorter workweeks.

Rumors of Rehiring

After the Teamsters meeting, there was a flurry of reports that Mr. Reagan was contemplating rehiring the dismissed employees. These reports apparently came from secondhand accounts of Mr. Reagan's general comments that "maybe some things can be done" to help the dismissed workers, according to a participant at the Teamsters meeting.

The rumors were so extensive that J. Lynn Helms and Michael Fenello, administrator and deputy administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, assured supervisors at 250 facilities around the country of "no change in our position."

The session with the Teamsters' leaders marked the beginning of a two-day effort by Mr. Reagan to ease the strains that have developed with labor leaders in recent months. Those tensions have been caused both by the controllers' strike and by the administration's budget and tax cuts.

The Teamsters group was a friendly audience, since the union was one of the few to endorse Mr. Reagan for president last year. The delegation of 23 Teamsters officials was led by Roy L. Williams, the president of the union, who was indicted last May in Chicago on a charge that he attempted to bribe Sen. Howard W. Cannon, Democrat of Nevada, to gain favorable votes on trucking deregulation.

Deregulation Opposed

The Teamsters have oppose trucking deregulation out of a fear that will lead to a proliferation of trucking companies and make it more difficult to organize the industry.

Mr. Reagan on Tuesday reiterated his own opposition to trucking deregulation, a position he took during the 1980 presidential campaign.

The president was to meet Wednesday with Lane T. Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, and the group's executive board. Mr. Reagan had not met with Mr. Kirkland since January. Since then, the White House has been angered by the labor leader's criticism of administration policies, especially the "Solidarity Day" march that he helped to organize in September.

A leading aide, saying there was a difference of view within the White House on the question of rehiring the controllers, said both the president and Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis Jr. were opposed to such a step.

British TV Rates Increase

United Press International

LONDON — Britain announced higher annual television reception license fees effective Wednesday, but froze the new rates for three years over the objections of the British Broadcasting Corp. The cost of a license for a color television increased by about $23.50 to $90, while the annual fee for a black-and-white set went up $5.85 to $29.

Fake Depository Outside a Bank Enriches Thief

United Press International

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — A phony night deposit box outside a Springfield bank looked so real that the thief who created it may have got away with up to $100,000, according to the police.

The fake safety deposit box was apparently set up during the weekend. Officials said Tuesday that they did not know exactly how much the thief got, but customers who found that money had not been credited to their accounts have begun filing reports with the bank and police. The estimates range from $50,000 to $100,000.

The police said the box looked so good that people that assumed the original was out of order and used what they believed was a temporary one. The fake box was mounted over the top of the original box.

EEC Trade Talks Are Set With U.S.

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — A delegation of four U.S. Cabinet-level officials, led by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., will hold talks on trade problems with members of the EEC Commission on Dec. 11, a European Economic Community spokesman said Wednesday.

Announcing what he termed "an unprecedented consultation," the spokesman said Mr. Haig would be accompanied by Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and William E. Brock, the special trade representative.

The EEC Commission president, Gaston Thorn, will lead the Common Market delegation. Details of the talks have not been set, the spokesman said. Mr. Haig is also to attend a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, he said.

U.S. A-Plant Faults Called 'Inexcusable'

By Wallace Turner
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has told executives of the nation's utilities and builders of nuclear power plants that he finds the failure of their quality assurance programs "inexcusable."

"During my first five months as NRC chairman," Nunzio J. Palladino said Tuesday, "a number of deficiencies at some plants have come to my attention which show a surprising lack of professionalism in the construction and preparation for operation of nuclear facilities. The responsibility for such deficiencies rests squarely on the shoulders of management."

Mr. Palladino, who began his five-year term July 1, spoke at the annual conference of the Atomic Industrial Forum, a four-day session that has drawn about 2,500 scientists, researchers and industry representatives.

Lapses of Many Kinds

"There have been lapses of many kinds — in design analyses resulting in built-in design errors, in poor construction practices, in falsified documents, in harassment of quality control personnel and in inadequate training of reactor operators," he said.

"Quality cannot be inspected into a plant," Mr. Palladino said. "It must be built into the plant. All of you, I am sure, would say that you know this, but the practices at some plants do not confirm that the importance of this principle is always understood."

Mr. Palladino's remarks centered on the nuclear electric generating plant industry's responsibility to help make reforms work in trimming back the complexity and delays caused by federal regulations.

The nuclear power industry has been beset by several problems in recent years. The Three Mile Island plant in Pennsylvania has remained closed after an accident in March, 1979, that was the worst in the industry's history.

More recently, several design errors were found at the Diablo Canyon nuclear plant in California. The regulatory commission issued a permit to allow loading and testing of that reactor, owned by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., then withdrew the permit when errors were discovered in the blueprints for earthquake support systems.

Serious Conditions

In his remarks, Mr. Palladino took note only of the Three Mile Island problem.

"It is important to me, and, I would hope, to all of you, to see some real progress soon in developing the means to finance and carry out an expeditious and complete cleanup of Three Mile Island Unit 2," he said. "Conditions persisting on that site since the accident took place can only be regarded as very serious."

He said that because of the Pennsylvania accident, "the industry and the NRC have suffered a loss of credibility that can only be regained over time." The responsibility for regaining public confidence rests with the utilities who finance and operate the plants and the construction companies that build them, as well as with government regulators, he said.

Reliance on Contractors

He called on the utility companies to examine their policies on quality control and questioned whether there was too much reliance on contractors to maintain quality.

He suggested that "just as all utilities have certified independent financial audits of their fiscal activities," there should also be similar audits of their quality control measures.

There was little immediate public reaction by utility operators, but Wallace Behnke, vice chairman of the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, which relies heavily on nuclear power, was quoted as saying, "I was dismayed at Mr. Palladino's paintbrush job. His inspectors are around all the time to see what's wrong."

U.S. Statistics on Cancer Patients Indicate a Rise in Survival Rates

By Cristine Russell
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — New five-year cancer survival statistics show that patients with the disease "are living longer now than ever before," the head of the National Cancer Institute has reported.

The latest numbers, considered the most complete data of this kind compiled by the federal government, indicate that at least 46 percent and possibly as many as 50 percent of white patients diagnosed with cancer from 1973 to 1979 are "curable," said the institute's director, Dr. Vincent T. DeVita Jr. The figures were reported Monday in a preliminary form to the National Cancer Advisory Board.

The survival rate is up from the five-year figure of 41 percent earlier reported for white patients diagnosed with cancer in the period 1967 to 1973. Dr. DeVita said that the increase indicates that the medical profession is having more success curing cancer than anyone realized.

For all races and sexes combined, the five-year survival rates are slightly lower, Dr. DeVita said. The new figures show a 45-percent survival for all groups, compared to 40 percent in the earlier studies.

Only Figures Available

John Young, head of National Cancer Institute's demographic analysis section, later noted that the numbers were not strictly comparable, but that they were the only national figures available.

"Curable" is defined as those patients who do not die of cancer within five years after their disease is diagnosed. Cancer institute officials said that except for cancers of the breast, prostate and kidney, five-year survival is a reliable, although not absolute, indicator of the probability of long-term cure.

First From Program

Dr. DeVita stressed that the 46-percent figure for white patients was conservative and that further analysis of the survival data may well show that 50 percent of white patients survive for five years or more.

The new survival data is the first to come from the SEER program, for Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results, which collects information about the occurrence and outcomes of cancer in patients in a 10-percent sample of the U.S. population.

The early survival statistics were taken from a smaller federal follow-up studies conducted largely at university teaching hospitals and may not be as representative, Mr. Young said. He said that he did not know if the survival rate of this group was higher or lower because it might include more desperately ill patients, but that they might have received better treatment.

Dr. DeVita said that the new SEER survival data independently "confirm and exceed" recent estimates he has made for congressional testimony. He had said earlier this year that about 45 percent of the 785,000 patients diagnosed with serious cancer in 1980 may be curable.

Permit for Vessel to Burn PCBs Alarms U.S. Environment Groups

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The incinerator ship Vulcanus, once used to destroy leftover Vietnam defoliant Agent Orange, will begin to burn 3.6 million gallons of oil full of dangerous PCBs in the Gulf of Mexico next week under a controversial research permit usually given only to small-scale test projects.

Until last week, the October permit to Chemical Waste Management Inc. of Oak Brook, Ill., had no requirement that the burn be proved effective until more than half of it was finished.

That was "an oversight," said T. William Musser, an Environmental Protection Agency official, and will be remedied in an amendment going out this week. The amendment will allow 850,000 gallons to be burned before the ship's "destruction efficiency" is certified, an amount that still alarms some competitors and environmental groups.

The 334-foot ship, a converted tanker, has never before tried to destroy PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), which are highly stable and hard to burn. The oil is also contaminated with dioxin, one of the most deadly substances known. Critics worry that PCBs escaping into the air from incomplete burning could be carried by the prevailing Gulf winds from the burn site in the middle of the Gulf about 350 miles (560 kilometers) southwest of Mobile, Ala., to populated areas, possibly endangering the health of millions.

But Mr. Musser, a physical scientist in the EPA water office's marine protection branch, said the agency is confident that the ship will handle PCBs as well as it did Agent Orange, which is also contaminated with dioxin. Another agency official said the burn area was chosen because the winds there should not carry the PCBs over land.

The Vulcanus' permit amendment will require that the ship's "destruction efficiency" be validated at the end of its first trip to the Gulf, Mr. Musser said. Three more trips would be needed to complete the 3.6-million-gallon project.

Donald Carruth of the American Eagle Foundation, a small environmental group of retired government officials, called the situation "a slapdash arrangement" in which there is no evidence of its competence.

"We're concerned that it be absolutely and thoroughly checked before this begins, and that a full complement of monitoring personnel go along," he said.

PCB Production Banned

Paula Waters, a company spokeswoman, said the firm is charging businesses that own the PCB oil $3 to $7 per gallon to take care of it. At that rate the permit is worth $10.8 million to $25.2 million. An EPA inspector and an independent monitoring firm will be on the vessel to watch its "combustion efficiency," with authority to halt the burn at any time, she said.

The EPA banned PCB production in 1979 and prohibited its disposal in landfills last year. But millions of old electrical transformers and capacitors containing PCB-laden oil are either still in use or stored in warehouses awaiting a large-scale disposal method.

Record Number Leave Vietnam With UN Aid

By Keyes Beech
Los Angeles Times Service

BANGKOK — Vietnamese leaving their country legally for resettlement abroad under the United Nations-sponsored Orderly Departure program reached a record high of 1,692 during October, officials said Wednesday.

The figure is small compared with the thousands of Vietnamese fleeing by boat, an official said, but large enough to encourage the hope that Vietnamese "who want to leave the country will think twice before taking a boat and take a plane instead."

The officials acknowledged, however, that there would always be large numbers of Vietnamese so much in disfavor with the Communist government that they would not dare apply for the UN program.

The October figure brought the total number of arrivals under the program in 1981 to 7,548. Of the October number, 283 went to the United States, 167 to France and the rest to 16 other countries.

About 55 percent of the arrivals qualify as immigrants and 45 percent as refugees. They have several things in common. Nearly all are members of what had been the South Vietnamese middle class — merchants, engineers, professors — with a better-than-average education.

Despite their skills, they are rejected as misfits by the Communist government because of their "bourgeois" background.

Nearly all of those going to the United States have relatives already established there.

Preference is given to Vietnamese seeking to be reunited with their families, former U.S. government employees, former employees of American companies and those who were closely identified with the U.S. war effort. Anyone who has spent two or three years in a Communist "re-education" camp is also eligible.

5 Are Detained In West Berlin As Spy Suspects

The Associated Press

BERLIN — Three Soviet officers, a Soviet diplomat and an unidentified East German were detained after allegedly trying to obtain classified information from a U.S. soldier based in West Berlin, U.S. authorities said Wednesday.

West Berlin state security officials and U.S. military police jointly apprehended the espionage suspects in West Berlin's Grunewald Forest on Tuesday after the unidentified soldier — with the consent of his superior officers — acted as a decoy, a spokesman for the West Berlin U.S. Mission said.

In accordance with the four-power Berlin agreement and after questioning, the spokesman said, the Soviet suspects were handed over to an accredited Soviet diplomat in East Berlin.

West Berlin officials held the unidentified, 41-year-old East German suspect pending further investigation by a local judge.

Spain May Open Gibraltar Frontier

Reuters

MADRID — Spain has begun preparations for the possible reopening of its frontier with the British colony of Gibraltar, which was closed in 1969 by Franco, official sources said on Wednesday.

A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman said work began a few days ago to ready the frontier customs post and parking arrangements for possible reopening. He said the work could take three or four weeks to complete but stressed that no date had yet been fixed for opening the border.

The spokesman said talks on the Gibraltar problem between British and Spanish diplomats in Madrid were going well. It is hoped that an accord will be reached before Spanish Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo pays an official visit to London on Jan. 8, the spokesman said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Thursday, December 3, 1981

A Real Middle East Strategy

The United States is proclaiming so much consensus in the Middle East these days there's no telling what it is trying to achieve.

Its new memorandum of "strategic accord" with Israel, like last summer's "strategic consensus" with Saudi Arabia, promises elaborate military help for no discernible diplomatic objective. The consent of West Europeans to make a token contribution to a Sinai observer corps is being affirmed in a flurry of papers that pronounce the Camp David treaties both dead and alive. The peace between Egypt and Israel is being completed with an offer of Palestinian "autonomy" that defies definition. And a fragile cease-fire passes for policy in poor Lebanon.

America is central to all these separate agreements, struggling to lead a coalition of moderate nations that hope to avert another Arab-Israeli conflict. But it is not leading them anywhere, for the simple reason that it has been unwilling to prescribe and promote a resolution of the Palestinian problem.

That is, admittedly, a formidable task. No conceivable Israeli government will soon permit the birth of a full-blown Palestinian state in the West Bank. And the militant Palestinians camped in Lebanon are using Soviet weapons and exploiting Arab conflicts to hold out for nothing less.

But as Saudi Arabia and other members of the Arab League proved again last week, they cannot unite behind any attainable diplomatic goals of their own. And as Egypt learned, the only way to extract concessions from Israel is through collaboration with Washington, not Moscow.

There may be no peaceful answer at this stage. But no one can know until the Reagan administration finally puts the Palestinian issue ahead of its obsession with Soviet moves in the Middle East. Only progress on that issue would bring a truly strategic breakthrough. And the way to pursue it is not by "completing" the Camp David accords but getting Israel and the Palestinians to face up to their real meaning.

The Camp David framework provides an evolutionary process, not a Saudi-style conference that extremists would dominate. It provides a role for the United States but not as a substitute for negotiation and collaboration among the parties.

It provides for a five-year delay in settling the status of the West Bank and Gaza and the boundaries of Israel — subject to the veto of Palestinians as well as Israel, Egypt and Jordan. Until then, it promises Palestinians "full autonomy," a "self-governing authority," a strong local police force and the "withdrawal" of Israel's military government.

Prime Minister Begin has signed those terms, even though he seems now to fear that they would produce a clamorous Palestinian entity. The Palestinians, blind to that opportunity, have helped him back away by rejecting the whole approach. In today's climate, therefore, the Camp David terms appear once again to be a compromise, offering plausible promises of self-determination to Palestinians and security to Israel.

The time to revive those terms is now, before Egypt and Israel sign off Camp David. The way to revive those terms is to give them American definitions and to get Israel to cease all unilateral measures in the West Bank at the first sign of Arab interest. For if this opportunity is missed, the drift will be toward yet another war, more costly but no more conclusive than the four so far.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Case Stays Open

A United Nations team of experts on chemical warfare issued its report this week on whether chemical warfare is being waged in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. The document concludes that the group was "unable to reach a final conclusion."

A few weeks ago the United States announced that, after five years of trying, it had procured firm physical evidence that 1) identified the agents allegedly being used as biological toxins produced by an obscure fungus, and 2) proved that the mycotoxins are being used as a weapon and are not the result of a natural outbreak. It believes there is strong but not conclusive evidence linking production of the toxins to the Soviet Union.

If the administration is correct, the implications are profound. Use of such a weapon would be a flagrant act of cruelty and also a flagrant violation of both the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing chemical weapons and of the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention.

The experts' group, whose inquiry was launched by the UN General Assembly early this year, has had a troubled existence. Its mandate was far too limited to accomplish its goals. The UN official in charge of its activities is a Russian who reportedly was less than helpful in gaining the team's access to the areas it needed to investigate. So far, the experts have only visited the refugee camps in Thailand. Pakistan has recently granted permission to visit Afghan refugee camps on its borders, but Laos has refused permission and Undersecretary-General Ustinov reportedly refused to deliver the request to the ruling regime in Cambodia, which the Kremlin does not recognize.

The team did apparently hear stories from Laotian and Cambodian refugees similar to those documented by the United States. However, it arrived too long after the alleged attacks to find supporting medical evidence. It obtained vaguely identified physical samples, which are being analyzed, but it notes that, whatever the results of these tests, they will prove nothing, since the group cannot prove where the samples came from.

The UN group has not accomplished much so far. But it found enough evidence to justify extending its mandate, and a resolution to do that is expected to be put before the General Assembly in the next few days. If it passes, as it should, the group must be given adequate time and financial resources to accomplish a difficult task.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Trading With Japan

Premier Zenko Suzuki of Japan has reorganized his Cabinet, apparently in the hope of reducing the friction with the United States over trade. Mr. Suzuki is only the latest in a long succession of Japanese politicians and diplomats to try to decide how seriously to take the perennial American complaints about a trade imbalance that is now very large and getting larger.

Americans themselves give two very different answers. U.S. bankers and economists tend to reply that the trade deficit with Japan is not in itself terribly significant. A lot of the world's trade is triangular, and it is the total trade balance with all countries together that counts. For the past couple of years, the total U.S. trade deficit has been offset by the massive earnings of American foreign investments, creating a satisfactory balance.

But American manufacturers, and American congressmen, usually take exactly the opposite view. Their companies and their constituents are under fierce competitive pressure from Japanese products. It simply isn't fair, they argue, to allow Japan almost unlimited access to the huge American market when American goods have such difficult and conditional access to Japan's.

The question of competition is worth pursuing. Even if both Japan and the United States were totally open to each others' goods, Japan would continue to run a substantial trade surplus. Japan must import all its oil, for example, and must earn the dollars to pay that bill. But the Japanese market is not totally open. By no means all of the barriers to imports are imposed by government policy. Sometimes it's a matter of deliberately dilatory resistance by Japanese officials at low levels. Sometimes it's the idiosyncracies of the Japanese distribution system. Sometimes the American product is simply not well adapted to the Japanese consumer. It is open to question, for example, whether the American automobile companies could ever sell many of their cars in Japan. But there is no doubt at all about the difficulties of clearing a foreign car for sale in Japan.

An even more sensitive issue arises when the Japanese government appears to be organizing an industrial monopoly to compete abroad. Within the Reagan administration there is rising concern about the Japanese government's success in promoting the industry that makes integrated circuits — the silicon chips that are the nervous system of a computer — and ships them to America.

Mr. Suzuki and his new Cabinet would probably be correct in concluding that U.S. policy is not terribly sensitive to trade imbalances, even when they are large. But it is quite sensitive to trade practices that are, in the American tradition, unfair — and there, Japan is risking American reactions that can be dangerous to both economies.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dec. 3: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Roosevelt on Japanese

WASHINGTON — It is generally believed here that President Roosevelt will make a strong recommendation to placate Japan in his coming Message to Congress. This expectation is emphasized by the emphatic position taken by the president in rebuking Mr. Hayes, Representative from California, who is strongly anti-Japanese and has pending a bill which would exclude the Japanese almost as rigidly as the Chinese are excluded under the existing law. Mr. Hayes has in his possession a joint resolution requesting the president to make a new treaty in which Japan would be required to recognize the right of the United States to deal with the question of immigration of the Japanese as it deems fit.

1931: Prehistoric Elephant

NAIROBI — Proof has been found that prehistoric man lived in East Africa long before the flint age, according to leaders of the East African Archaeological expedition, who claim to have made discoveries of the greatest scientific importance at the Oldoway Beds in Tanganyika, chief of these discoveries being an excellent preserved skeleton of a dinotherium. It was in that region that Dr. Hans Reck, eminent German professor and archaeologist, discovered in 1913 a human skeleton belonging to an early age. The dinotherium was a mammal that science has generally regarded as being a prehistoric cousin of the elephant. The beast's bones were found in the same archaeological "horizon" as Dr. Reck's man.

'In England You Need a Million Millions to Be a Billionaire.'

Economic Message From Britain

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The victory of Shirley Williams in the Crosby by-election, outside Liverpool, last week made her the first person claiming membership in Britain's new Social Democratic Party to win a seat in Parliament. In trouncing the Conservative and Labor candidates in what had been historically a Tory stronghold, she became the 24th SDP member of Parliament, the others all having switched from the Labor or Conservative benches.

But the election meant much more than that. It confirmed the public opinion polls showing that the SDP-Liberal alliance which supported Mrs. Williams now commands such a strong plurality in Britain as to gain a majority in Parliament if a new election were being held today.

When Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher actually calls that election, in the autumn of 1983 or the spring of 1984, it is very likely that Mrs. Williams' victory will be seen as a landmark in the political realignment of that nation. And it is far from impossible that the former Labor minister of education could become Mrs. Thatcher's successor.

So it was not just academic curiosity that set me last weekend to reading "Politics Is For People," the book Harvard University Press published last August as a much-expanded version of the Godkin lectures Mrs. Williams delivered in Cambridge, Mass., in 1980. Nor are her thoughts pertinent only to an understanding of what is happening today in British politics. Much of what she has to say applies to our own situation in the United States.

Recession

The monetarist elements of President Reagan's policies have produced an unexpected recession in the United States just about as quickly as they led to a planned recession in the first year of Mrs. Thatcher's government — and for the same reasons.

"Tight control of the money supply in an imperfect economy," Mrs. Williams writes, "hits investment and employment harder and sooner than it hits inflation. When interest rates increase, firms put off new investment; firms unable to finance working capital go to the wall; moreover, higher costs are often passed on in the form of higher prices ...."

"Tight money," she says, "similarly hits jobs long before it hits wages. Organized labor is often strong enough to resist and delay any attempt to drive real wages down."

This may be less true in the United States than in Britain, she concedes, because of the relative weakness of American unions. But in either country, "real wages will only fall when unemployment has gone so high that it has seriously undermined the unions' bargaining power."

That analysis has been borne out by events in Britain since the Thatcher government came to power. Last week, The Economist proclaimed that the Thatcher recession had ended, because the gross national product rose by one-quarter of 1 percent in the July-September quarter.

Jobless Record

But that was no help in the Crosby election, because unemployment was at a record postwar high and the economy was still more than 7 percent smaller — in real terms — than it had been when the Tories came to power in the spring of 1979.

There are enough differences between the Reagan and Thatcher programs and between the American and British economies to make anyone cautious about predicting a similarly bleak picture in the United States when the Reagan economy arrives at its third birthday.

But there are also enough similarities to make Mrs. Williams' book a cautionary tale for our own conservatives and a stimulating treatise for those Democrats struggling to find sensible alternatives to the Reagan policies, if they prove to be a failure.

Mrs. Williams has some plausible notions about industrial and technological innovation, about job training and the alternation of education and employment throughout a working life, about the encouragement of small business, the democratization of unions, the application of incomes policy, the improvement of schools, and about the return of social services to the community level. All of them are challenges for us no less than for Britain.

Most refreshing of all, she brings a humane intelligence to these topics that makes it easy to see why she is such a popular candidate on the hustings.

The same combination of qualities that is bringing a new party to birth in Britain could contribute to the rebirth of the oldest party in the United States.

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The Gold Standard: Back to Wampum?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — In a troubled world, it is something of a joke that grown-ups who could be occupied otherwise are seriously discussing going back to a gold standard to regulate the creation and value of money. Perhaps, as economist Herbert Stein bitingly suggested, we should consider going back even further — "to wampum."

The idea is denounced as ridiculous not only by conservatives like Stein, who thinks there are better ways of controlling the money supply, but by liberals, Keynesians, and central bankers who view the gold standard as a straitjacket which has never performed the anti-inflation miracles claimed for it by true believers.

But gold is getting new and serious attention from a Gold Commission appointed by Congress, which by next spring is to make recommendations "concerning the role of gold in our domestic and international monetary systems."

Although an overwhelming majority of the commission appears to be against a gold standard, the idea is not being brushed aside. For example, Federal Reserve Board Governor Henry Wallich, one of the members opposing a gold standard, warned in a speech in Paris recently against "the simple arrogance of saying that the gold standard is ridiculous and not worth talking about."

Assumption

Wallich's point is that a negative view of the gold standard "must be based on the assumption that, in the future, we can handle our affairs better than we have in the past." That's fair enough.

The gold standard would not be getting the attention it is getting, and there never would have been a Gold Commission, if the world's politicians and finance ministers had not exhibited such a thoroughgoing inability to manage their countries' monetary or fiscal affairs, or to promote economic growth.

So along come the gold bugs, who say that the only way to prevent the value of paper dollars from eroding is to control the supply of money by tying its growth to the growth in the official gold-stock. A "correct" price for gold would be established (itself quite a trick). The United States would then obligate itself to buy and sell gold freely at that official price.

The advocates of this system claim that so long as the gold price is steady, the dollar price of all commodities will remain steady. They assert that for more than 50 years prior to 1933 — when Franklin Roosevelt took the nation off the gold standard — prices and exchange rates were steady.

Instability

There are lots of holes in this line of argument. As economist and gold expert Edward M. Bernstein points out, there was a great deal of instability during this period, including the Great Depression itself and other financial panics.

But suppose, for argument's sake, there had been price stability at a time when there was a gold-backed currency? That doesn't suggest that what may have worked in a horse-and-buggy era with no commitment to full employment or other noble social goals will work in today's world, so much more complex and sophisticated.

"In the global environment that prevailed for much of the 19th and early 20th centuries," says New York securities analyst James A. Sinclair, "when the causes of world economic and political order were well served by the gold standard and the British Navy, it might work again."

He goes onto say that in a world dependent on instant communication, it would be easy to set off a run on the Treasury gold stock. Just imagine, for example, an announcement by either Yasser Arafat or Col. Qadhafi that he had acquired nuclear weapons. "In today's world," Sinclair concludes, "the risk is high that [gold] convertibility would move swiftly to conversion."

Dependent on Mining

Many Americans and the great majority of economists, Wallich concedes, still subscribe to Keynes' description of gold as "a barbarous relic." It is apparent that if the United States went back to a gold standard, we would be more dependent on the Soviet Union's and South Africa's decisions on how much gold to mine and market than on our own policy judgments and priorities.

Yet, as part of the monetarist revolution of the 1970s, and with the knowledge that President Reagan himself has a pro-gold bias, the danger is that the Gold Commission will be tempted to find a compromise, throwing a bone to the gold bugs.

One such proposal was made to the commission by monetarist Robert E. Weintraub of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. Weintraub suggested a restoration of the regulation which until 1965 required the Federal Reserve to hold gold certificates — representing gold held in Fort Knox — as reserves against its notes and liabilities.

Weintraub's is a clever compromise: It would introduce a rigid rule into monetary policy that limits money-supply expansion by the annual amount of a predetermined increase in the value of the "gold cover." It would thus erode the independence of the Federal Reserve. That takes care of what the monetarists want. And the gold bugs would get their foot in the door. Once they do — watch out! That's why the Gold Commission ought to block, firmly if politely, any effort to bring back the barbarous relic into the system.

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Letters

Spending Policies

A mainstream American economist finds it easy to criticize the directions in which the Mitterrand government is taking French policy: gratuitous nationalizations, demand stimulation in a wide-open economy, cost-increasing labor and tax measures amid stagflation, and a general inability to choose between "class struggle" and "solidarity" in dealing with the private sector. However, glib free-market advocates should remember that Giscard d'Estaing and Mrs. Thatcher took their advice, and Ronald Reagan ... may profit by their example.

On one point, too often overlooked, French policy is wiser than American, particularly for the long run. Concern for the size of the U.S. budget has taken the form of deep cuts in almost every program that potentially contributes to economic performance, while largely sparing the military and income-security categories which are much larger yet economically sterile. Crippling reductions in everything from technical education (IHT Nov. 4) to transportation are yielding inadequate fiscal savings; meanwhile, an avalanche of propaganda has blocked serious consideration of the consequences. The Democratic opposition has not helped, choosing to center their criticism on the politically visible, yet relatively minor, cuts in transfer payments.

By contrast, France is risking substantial increases in productive public spending: more money for science and infrastructural investment, more museum guards, teachers and Métro police. Depending on how much private-sector activity is "crowded out" by the larger budget deficit, the policy will likely prove disappointing in terms of creating employment. But there is important work to be done toward enhancing both productivity and the quality of material life, work which the public sector may not always do well but which the private sector does not do at all. Here is one aspect of true "supply-side economics" Paris has got hold of and Washington chooses to ignore.

PAUL M. HOHENBERG.
Paris.

Curious Match

Your Nov. 20 article on men's fashion expert Alan Flusser states that he wears "Brooks Brothers button-down shirts"; the accompanying photograph depicts a man with a narrow-gauge spread collar. It's asserted that Mr. Flusser "never, but never, goes without a yellow flower in his buttonhole." The flower sprouting from Mr. Flusser's buttonhole is of a shade darker than that of his tastefully somber-toned suit. Finally, Mr. Flusser states, "I don't recommend decorative jewelry for men," singling out "excess rings" for opprobrium: the photograph shows Mr. Flusser sporting a sapphire ring which could only be considered as "excess."

MARK R. FINKELSTEIN.
Paris.

Unthankful

We hoped that Art Buchwald would have overhauled his long-outdated column on Thanksgiving and what it means to the French. Let's face it, who under 30 can remember when Plymouth was a "famous American automobile"? And the French now eat as lamentably as Americans all year.

B. ZELONKA.
Paris.

No Easy Way for Russia in Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — The Libyans have been successfully prized out of Chad. The peacekeeping force of the Organization of African Unity is now arriving to take their place. But what about all these Russians, Cubans and East Germans still operating in the rest of Africa? How permanently entrenched are they? And can they be pushed out as neatly as the Libyans appear to have been in Chad?

In answering such questions it is important to bear in mind that although the Soviets and their allies are interested in Africa, it has never been a priority target for Soviet foreign policy. Military support there has been in large part for revolutionary causes — for the MPLA in Angola, the Mengistu government in Ethiopia, SWAPO in Namibia or Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU at the time of the Rhodesian struggle.

But the Soviet Union has given short shrift to long-term support of African countries in terms of aid and economic help.

Failed in Madagascar

Indeed, it could be argued that Soviet policy in Africa today is much less ambitious than in czarist times. Czar Alexander III played an active role in trying to outwit the British in Africa. Russia tried repeatedly to obtain a protectorate in the Danakil region (now Eritrea). A Russian presence in the Red Sea was intended to frustrate the British ambition to control a swath of imperial terrority from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo.

Russia tried, but failed, to establish a colony in Madagascar and to secure a protectorate over Ethiopia. The records indicate that Czar Alexander and his successor, Nicholas II, were almost obsessively interested in the fate of Africa.

Today, however, conversations with senior Soviet figures usually suggest not only a great degree of ignorance of the affairs of the African continent but a lack of interest in anything but the reflex response of supplying arms to factions or countries that appear "revolutionary."

So burdensome are Soviet commitments to Eastern Europe, Cuba and Vietnam that it has rarely been possible for the Soviet Union to offer the help that Africa values most over the long term — economic aid.

In sub-Saharan Africa, Soviet military aid, estimated as $500 million in 1979, dwarfs its economic aid, a mere $21 million. Total Soviet economic aid in the 25 years to 1959 was less than $500 million. Western aid, by comparison, was more than $12 billion in just the three years 1977, 1978 and 1979. Even Moscow's friends do poorly. The only Soviet credit to Mozambique since independence was a loan in 1976 worth $13 million.

Soviet trade arrangements, usually conducted on a barter basis, have often alienated rather than wooed the countries involved. For example, Guinean repayments on Soviet loans for the development of the Kindia bauxite mines are believed to have exceeded what Guinea earns from the bauxite it has had to supply to the Soviet Union. This is because the Soviets fixed the prices at below world market levels.

It is also important to be aware that the policies of the Soviet Union, their East European and Cuban allies, although broadly in tandem, do diverge at certain critical points.

Attempted Coup

Most revealing are the tensions that have grown up on occasion between the Soviets and the Cubans over African policy. The evidence is still unclear, but there is good reason to think that while the Soviets had prior knowledge of the attempted coup against Angolan President Agostinho Neto in 1977, they did not attempt to warn Neto about it. It was left to the Cuban troops to put the coup down and save Neto.

And in Ethiopia, it appears that the Cubans have firmly opposed Moscow's wish to use Cuban troops to put down the rebellion in Eritrea. These disputes certainly do not make it any easier for the Soviet-East European-Cuban alliance to "steamroll" through Africa, as some have suggested is their intention.

Looking back to the 1960s adds another reminder that Soviet influence never was as devastatingly effective as is often suggested these days. It is a remarkable fact that the entire anti-colonial struggle failed to produce a single Marxist-minded regime. Marxist strains have been in evidence in Algeria and Guinea in particular, but were never totally dominant. Nationalism, negritude, religion, pan-Africanism and homebred, nonscientific "African Socialism" have been the more powerful influences.

Uncomfortable

None of this proves that, in the future, slices of Africa won't fall under Soviet sway, but it does indicate that there is no cause for panic. The Soviet Union, with its rigidity, its anti-religious fervor and its emphasis on the state at the expense of the family or village, sits uncomfortably in Africa. Its military aid will be used in moments of crisis, but for the longer haul it appears to have little that the Africans find sustaining.

Indeed, there is no good reason why the West should not close off the few holes through which Soviet influence can still crawl. The subtle way the French government has worked with the OAU to displace the Libyans in Chad is worth emulating.

The French, by insisting on playing the charter of the OAU by the book, have shown how it should be done. If the United States had followed the same rules at the time of the Ethiopia-Somalia clash or with the Angola-South Africa dispute, the Russians and Cubans might not have the few footholds they have.

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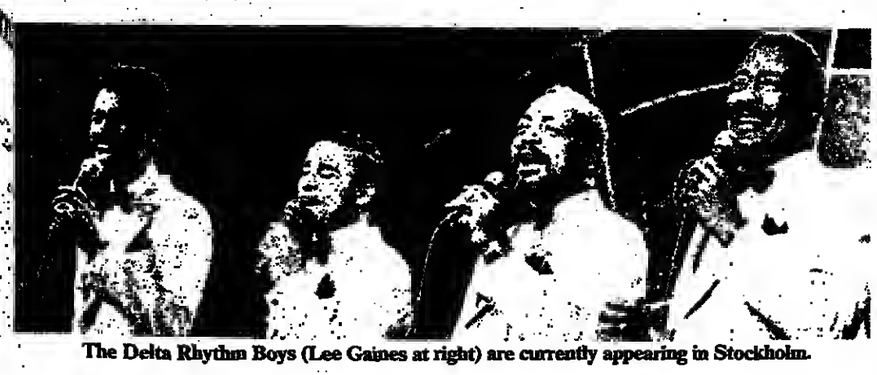

The Delta Rhythm Boys (Lee Gaines at right) are currently appearing in Stockholm.

Delta Rhythm Boys: Harmonizing From 'Amos 'n' Andy' to Finland

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Back in the primitive days of radio, Kingfish used to sell insurance to Andy: "The minute your foot slips up there on that window and you start falling, they pay you right away. Don't even wait till you hit the ground."

Then Amos would add: "You be making money all the way down. All you got to do is look up and enjoy those — "

Segue to this big bass voice singing: "Blue skies, smilin' at me, Nothin' but blue skies, do I see."

That was Lee Gaines, then joined by the other three Delta Rhythm Boys, and if you're too young to remember Amos 'n' Andy you can still enjoy the Deltas, who are alive and harmonizing in Europe.

Gaines' voice was once described as "having no bottom." He is the only remaining member of the original quartet, formed at Langston University in Oklahoma in 1933. With the Mills Brothers, the Golden Gate Quartet, the Ink Spots and the Charioteers, the Delta Rhythm Boys rode a vocal quartet craze in the '30s and '40s.

The Delta's big hits were the spiritual "Dry Bones" ("the knee bone connected to the thigh bone"), and vocal versions of Duke Ellington instrumentals like "Take the 'A' Train" and "Just Squeeze Me," both with lyrics by Gaines. His bass voice singing the melody was the group's trademark.

The usual reaction in the United States today to the group's name is "What? Are THEY still around?" Which is understandable when you consider that they spend about five months a year on such circuits such as a six-week tour of Finland.

The Deltas first came to Europe in 1949 and have been based on the Continent since 1959. They toured with Jacques Brel several times. They were pulled increasingly back to Scandinavia, having recorded Finnish folk songs in Finnish and swinging versions of Swedish folk songs. Tenors Walter Trammell and Ray Beatty live in Sweden, baritone Hugh Bryant in Finland, and Gaines has an apartment in Paris.

More Than the Allotted Space

The adjective that comes to mind for Gaines is "dignified." It is not only physical size that accounts for him filling up more than his allotted space in a crowded cafe as he tells the Deltas' history.

"I was born in Tupelo, Miss.," (where Elvis Presley was born a generation later). "Richard Pryor has a routine where he says that Tupelo is right next to Onebelow, which sort of describes the town. I played the sousaphone and bass violin and got a scholarship to Langston University, where I sang in the freshman-class vocal quartet and we won first prize.

"Dr. Horace Mann Bond, father of Julian Bond, the politician, helped us get admitted to Dillard University in New Orleans, where he was dean. Dillard had a wonderful music department under the direction of Dr. Frederick Hall.

"First we waxed floors, unpacked furniture and baby-sat to pay our tuition. We began to give concerts at Alabama State, Tuskeegee, Tennessee State and Wilberforce University. Our program would consist of African, slave and emancipation songs and we'd finish with 'Lift Every Voice and Sing.' Finally Dr. Bond decided to wipe out our tuition debts and give us a scholarship which was fortunate because we didn't have the money to pay it anyway."

The fledgling Deltas, then called "The Frederick Hall Quartet," were invited for a three-month tour of South America (they were held over for eight more) during the summer vacation of 1936. One reviewer there said they were "even better than the Mills Brothers," because they could sing their complicated harmony and rhythm a cappella.

They quit school and went to New York where "Dry Bones," which they sang in seven keys moving up and then down a half-step at a time ("the producers liked that," Gaines said) landed them radio guest shots. They lived in Harlem on "Strivers' Row" next door to composer-songwriter Eubie Blake, who set up auditions. They sang the song "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones" in the Broadway revue "Sing Out The News."

In the Movies

In Hollywood they began to appear in movies. They backed Ella Fitzgerald, and Lena Horne recorded Gaines' lyrics to Ellington's "Just Squeeze Me."

"We were under contract to Universal Pictures in 1942," Gaines said, "and they wanted us to play porters on this train going through the South. We asked them why we had to be porters and they said, well, all the porters are black. We said there are black lawyers and doctors too. They said we had a point but this picture had a train going through the South in it and they needed a song, so we should think about it and if we had another idea let them know.

"We were getting a lot of good fan mail from black GIs saying whenever we see you guys in a movie we're not ashamed because we know you're always going to be sharp, so we came to the conclusion, if it's got to be on the railroad, why can't we be GIs on leave. Then we strike up a song at the station. The producers said 'Great idea,' so we didn't play porters."

Like many other Afro-American musicians, the Deltas came to Europe after the war at least partly because nobody asked them to carry their bags. They stayed when they found that Europeans appreciate their culture more than Americans.

Gaines and the other Deltas have survived two generations of fickle fashions and changing personnel. Though he looks like he retired from professional football about a decade ago and could still throw an aggressive block, he gives his age as "between 60 and 70." Ask what's his secret and you get a sly smile: "Voodoo."

Delta Rhythm Boys: Grand Hotel, Stockholm, through Dec. 9; Hotel Ruhl, Nice, Dec. 15-Feb. 15.

London Stage: 'Royal Highness?' Is a Royal Dud

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Once in a while, and luckily not too often, a play comes along which is so stunningly, mind-bendingly terrible that it transcends the normal laws of criticism. One such is now to be found at the Palace Theatre. It's called "Her Royal Highness?" and it's written by the director, Ray Cooney, along with Royce Ryton, who is to the English theater roughly what ex-royal nannie Crawfie once was to English journalism, which is to say he writes truly awful things about royalty.

Billed as "a comedy," "Her Royal Highness?" is set across the first six months of this year, leading up to the royal wedding, and its central notion is that during those lengthy preparations Lady Di gets cold feet and runs home to mother to have a bit of a think about the whole affair, while an Australian lookalike (played of course by the same actress) is flown in to impersonate the future Princess of Wales at various public events.

Help From 'Pygmalion'

This allows Ryton and Cooney to borrow virtually an entire act of "Pygmalion" and restage it as palace officials try to teach the model to walk and speak like a fair lady, but the rest of the play appears to have been not so much lifted from Shaw as put together from old gossip-column headlines. Set on a bare stage occupied only by a flight of stairs apparently left over from some prehistoric Miss World competition, the play gives you the impression that you've been locked up amid the royal waxworks at Madame Tussaud's for 2½ hours, only without so many laughs.

In a cast of more than 20, all of whom commendably get through the evening without tearing up their Equity cards, actresses play the queen and the queen mother and Mrs. Thatcher all looking more like Danny La Rue in drag. The audience is given free flags to wave, though I rather wish they'd also given out earplugs for lines like "You're taking on an awful responsibility Diana — look at Lord Snowdon, he never got used to it." But the really alarming thing about "Her Royal Highness?" is that it is, I suspect, going to make a great deal of money. A hefty advertising campaign, coupled with the brilliant choice of the Palace Theatre, makes it look like a winner. All the finale lacks is the massed bands of the Grenadier Guards.

The script is of such breathtaking inadequacy that when nothing much is happening on stage (as often it isn't) the cast feels obliged to turn to the audience with little homilies on the future of the monarchy. It is not that the play is offensive to royalty, but that it is offensive to paying customers who expect more for their £6 seats than dialogue apparently copied off the inside of a cracked coronation souvenir mug.

* * *

To the Aldwych from last year's Stratford season has come the Alan Howard "Richard III" in a somewhat subdued version of Terry Hands' original production, though clearly still intended as a companion piece to the current Howard-Hands "Richard II," also in the Royal Shakespeare's London repertoire. The plays stand as twin pillars at either end of the history cycle, and "Richard III" ends the way "Richard II" begins, with a new king bathed in a kind of holy light.

Beyond that they have not a lot in common and it is arguable that both director and star have actually been hampered in their approach to "Richard III" by having to work on it in tandem with "Richard II." Thus this is no longer the jokey hunchbacked villain of Olivier memory but rather a tall, elegant, poetic figure only fractionally disfigured, a man who you feel could as easily have been dislodged by Bolingbroke as by the seedier and more barbaric politics of the later play.

But the production is full of wonderfully theatrical images set against a slatted jet-black background, none finer than the last where Richard is actually pinioned to the battlefield of Bosworth by the ghosts of those he has destroyed so that Richmond may then run him through with a lance. The parts here (notably Howard's as the king, Derek Godfrey as a splendidly wry Buckingham and Sinead Cusack as a tragically sexy Lady Anne) add up to rather more than the whole, but as a kind of anti-coronation, a pageant of blood and corruption, it works well enough.

* * *

Meanwhile the RSC at Stratford is closing its season at The Other Place with a rare revival of "Money," Bulwer-Lytton's 1840 Victorian satire, in a rousing production by Bill Alexander. As a comedy of fortune-hunting and a morality play about the corrupting influence of money and as a latter-day "Timon" it holds up admirably, thanks to a cast all of whom manage to live happily on the borderline of old Punch cartoons.

United Press International

Marc Sinden and Eva Lohman as the royal couple (and trio).

Arts Agenda

VIENNA — Valery Panov will stage, choreograph and dance principal roles in new productions of Stravinsky's "Petrushka" and Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sheherazade" for a double bill that will have its first performance at the State Opera Dec. 19. He will dance Petrushka, with Galina Panova as the Ballerina and Franz Wilhelm the Moor in the Stravinsky work. Roswitha Over will dance the title role in "Sheherazade," with the Panovs, Jolantha Seyfried, Ludwig Karl and Ludwig Mazil in other leading parts. Guenther Schneider-Siemssen and Rolf Langenfass are the designers and Hans Graf and Woldemar Nelsson the conductors respectively for "Petrushka" and "Sheherazade." Later performances are scheduled for Dec. 22 and 25.

* * *

LYONS — The new program of the ballet of the Lyons Opera, which will have eight performances from Dec. 4 through 12, includes "The Four Seasons," to music by Vivaldi, and "Variations Romantiques," to Chopin, both with choreography by Gigi Caciuleanu, and Hans Van Manen's "Five Tangos." Sets and costumes for all three works are by Jacques Rapp, Dominique Debart will conduct the Vivaldi work and Elisabeth Cooper will be the pianist in the Chopin.

Sadler's Wells Stages 'Different' 'Swan Lake'

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

MANCHESTER — A new production of "Swan Lake" that is traditional yet different has been added to the touring repertory of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. The most famous of classic ballets is seldom the same from one production to another, which is one reason it endures, and this time the company's director, Peter Wright, has had the collaboration of the Soviet-born ballerina, Galina Samsova, in preserving aspects of the Russian ballet tradition as well as adding new elements.

Samsova came to the West 20 years ago, having begun her career with the Kiev Ballet, where "Swan Lake" was danced in choreography by Alexander Gorsky. Some of his dances have been incorporated here, including a classical sequence in the first act and Hungarian and Spanish character dances later. Wright has created others while keeping intact Ivanov's lakeside dances of the swans.

Wright has also done a great service for the ballet and Tchaikovsky's music by insisting that it is no mere sentimental fairy-tale but a romantic tragedy of dramatic as well as fantastic character. He encloses it within two images of death — a funeral procession for what we are told is Prince Siegfried's father, visible during the prelude, and the lifeless body of the prince recovered from the lake at the end. Added point is thereby given to the need for the prince to marry, and his reluctance to do so.

The only disappointment at the loudly acclaimed Manchester premiere (in the city's refurbished Palace Theatre) was in seeing so intelligent a production overdressed and overdesigned in heavily Gothic style by Philip Prowse. The stage is encumbered with pillars that are fixtures throughout, while extravagant headgear and voluminous cloaks for minor characters make the stage look further congested.

Dramatic Elements Strengthened

But the ballet has acquired stronger elements of dance drama. Act 1 becomes a surprise party for the prince put on by his friend Benno during the period of court mourning, hence his mother's anger when she finds them carousing. The famous pas de trois in this act is no longer a formal divertissement but a foursome for the prince, Benno and two girls listed as courtesans. After a traditional lakeside scene in which the evil Rothbart is a personality and not just a sinister symbol, the ballroom scene is peopled with three foreign princesses and their courts invited for the prince to make his choice of a bride. Each princess has a new classical solo by Wright introduced by one of the usual "national" dances for their attendants.

The last act has been stripped of the extra Tchaikovsky music Drigo orchestrated in 1895, and follows the original course except for an added pas de deux by Wright to music from Act 3 for the despairing Odette and Siegfried. In the following storm episode Rothbart loses the helmet which apparently holds his magic powers, so he cannot restrain Odette from flinging herself into the lake. After the prince has followed her, there is a vision of them united in eternal bliss as Siegfried's drowned body is recovered by Benno.

Samsova herself danced Odette-Odile in the first cast, showing grandeur of style and technique except in Odile's fouettés, which I was surprised she even attempted. David Ashmole was her prince, skillful and assured in movement but needing more conviction in acting.

An enlarged orchestra under Barry Wordsworth offered generally respectable playing.

Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet is performing "Swan Lake" at Birmingham Hippodrome Dec. 3-5, and at the Monte Carlo opera Dec. 21-Jan. 2.

A Reshuffled Cabinet Takes Office in Spain

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — A newly reshuffled cabinet led by Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who has been struggling to keep his riven center-right party intact, took its oath of office on Wednesday before King Juan Carlos I.

Aside from the selection of a woman to hold a Cabinet job — for the first time since 1937 — the new government contains few novelties or surprises, and its composition appears dictated almost entirely by Mr. Calvo Sotelo's need to appease factions in his party, the Union of the Democratic Center.

The premier, according to well-placed political informants, had initially explored the idea of bringing prestigious outsiders into the government to strengthen it amid problems with the military and defections in the Cortes (parliament). But concerns over party unity finally took precedence in his choices.

"This is not a government to respond to the problems of Spain," declared Felipe González, leader of the opposition Socialist Party, "but instead one that responds to the problems of the Union of the Democratic Center." Mr. González, whose party has muffled its criticisms of the premier because of military unrest, offered to form a broad coalition government that would shore up the foundations of Spain's young democracy.

More Hope

"I have more hope than concern," Mr. González said at a news conference. "The overwhelming majority of Spanish society is betting on living together in peace and liberty. Only a minority is against. But we need a government capable of giving hope."

Mr. Calvo Sotelo brought only four new faces into his government, including Soledad Becerril Bustamante, a woman deputy from Seville, who was named culture minister. Key Cabinet posts — foreign affairs, interior, justice — did not change hands, and, contrary to some expectations, Alberto Oliart, a civilian, remained as defense minister.

Though both King Juan Carlos and Mr. Calvo Sotelo play important roles in shaping defense policies, Mr. Oliart has been criticized for asserting little apparent control over the armed forces since the unsuccessful military coup last February.

A spreading sense that the government does not have the military in hand was accentuated last Sunday when an army captain in the northwestern city of La Coruña ordered military policemen to attack a leftist demonstration against the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that had been authorized by the civilian authorities.

Although the military police have no responsibility for civilian affairs, the military policemen detained seven persons, and at least one was severely beaten. The captain who ordered the assault on the crowd was arrested, but a Defense Ministry statement said that he had heard insults shouted against the armed forces — suggesting that somehow his action was understandable.

One silent actor in the Cabinet shake-up was Adolfo Suárez, the former premier, who is known to be worried that Mr. Calvo Sotelo is moving the government too far to the right. To placate Mr. Suárez, who has contemplated bolting the party altogether, the premier named several of his followers to Cabinet jobs.

The only Cabinet member to lose his job for seeming incompetence was Health Minister Jesús Sancho Rof, who was implicitly blamed for a scandal over adulterated cooking oil that has taken 210 lives. But Economics Minister Juan Antonio García Díez, whose departments were also touched by the cooking oil scandal, was elevated to deputy premier.

AP

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo

Italy's Christian Democrats Urge Party Rejuvenation, 'New Morality'

By Henry Tanner
New York Times Service

ROME — Italy's Christian Democrats, who lost the premiership last summer for the first time in 36 years and suffered other debilitating setbacks during the year, have just concluded a general assembly in which speaker after speaker called for the rejuvenation of the party, for a "new morality" and for an end to scandals and corruption in high places.

Only new men and new ideas can save the party now, most or all the speakers said.

But by the end of the assembly last Sunday night, the calls for renewal had lost much of their meaning because most of the old-guard leaders, who have dominated the party and the country for decades, joined the chorus — each apparently without any thought of stepping down himself.

The party leaders, on the contrary, made it clear that they intend to maintain control of the party and that there will be no basic shakeup of the leadership.

But many of the speeches reflected an unprecedented disenchantment by members and sympathizers. There is fear that the party, having lost the premiership, is caught in an irreversible decline and will eventually lose its predominant position altogether.

According to a recent opinion poll, only one in nine Italians wants a Christian Democrat to lead the government again. The poll was taken by the news magazine L'Europeo five months after Premier Giovanni Spadolini, head of the small Republican Party, took office. The Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, also wants to become premier, and his party has been gaining ground, as several speakers in the Christian Democratic assembly pointed out.

To reach the big heavily guarded conference hall in suburban EUR, the delegates had to walk through angry pickets who proclaimed through bullhorns and leaflets that they were members of a building cooperative headed by a former Christian Democratic minister and had poured their life savings into the venture but that no houses had been built.

One delegate, Giuseppe Costamagna, a member of parliament from the Turin region, from the rostrum upbraided the party leaders next to him for having failed to show any interest in the protest outside and for refusing to launch an investigation that could lead to court action against one of their colleagues.

Mr. Costamagna, apart from accusing the party leadership of underhand dealings in exercising power in the country, also charged that the party elders were clinging to their seats long beyond their time. He asked Amintore Fanfani, the most senior of the party's elder statesmen: "Do you intend to step down or not? Will you make rotation [in the leadership] possible or not?" He did not cite Mr. Fanfani's name but identified him by his role in the party, and there was no mistaking whom he meant.

Another delegate, Achille Ardigò, threatened from the speaker's rostrum to take the initiative for founding "another Catholic party" if the Christian Democrats failed to adopt necessary party reforms. A similar threat came from Roberto Formigone, another delegate.

Umberto Agnelli, a former Christian Democratic deputy, told the assembly that the Christian Democrats had become a "party of mediation," which had lost its ability to make decisions and systematically resorted to "the method of procrastination."

Future Secretaries

In a vote at the end of the assembly, the party leaders went along with a proposal from the floor to have future party secretaries elected by a party congress instead of being agreed upon in negotiations between the leaders of various factions.

Mr. Costamagna had proposed that the party secretary be elected in a secret ballot, but he withdrew his suggestion under pressure from the leaders.

The general assembly was attended by delegates of organizations and groups that are supporting the Christian Democratic Party without being formally a part of it. The party had invited them in the hope of restoring its image as a broadly based Catholic party.

Nonmembers will have the right next spring for the first time to attend the party congress that will elect the new party secretary. They will make up 10 percent of the delegates.

France Enacts Measures to Rein In A Runaway Social Security System

By Frank J. Prial
New York Times Service

PARIS — The Socialist government here, like the conservative administration in Washington, is trying to change what it sees as a runaway social security system.

The two efforts have one result in common: they have antagonized both friends and enemies. In each country, the social security effort has been called the administration's first major political mistake.

Both social security systems have been in the red for most of the last decade, and both are facing huge deficits.

The Reagan administration is still wrestling with its problem, but the government of President Francois Mitterrand has just put into force a package of measures designed to bring the French social security program back into surplus by the end of 1982.

A Stopgap Measure

Both Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and his minister of national solidarity, Nicole Questiaux, have emphasized that the program is purely a stopgap measure. They have promised a wide-ranging new plan by midsummer of next year. "The financing of the social security deficit is no more than the first step toward a total reform of all the government's social policies," Mrs. Questiaux said last week.

The French social security system has been in deficit every year since 1974 with the exception of 1980. The projected deficit through 1982 is just under 36 billion francs, or about $6.43 billion. Of that, 10.15 billion francs will occur this year and 25.8 billion in 1982.

The plan announced by the French government last week will draw 16.85 billion francs from employees and 15.6 billion francs from employers. Another billion francs will be obtained by doubling the tax on car-insurance premiums. There will also be a government subsidy of 2.5 billion francs.

The bulk of the additional employee contributions comes from a 1-percent increase in payments to the government health plan. Employers face a 3.5-percent increase in the ceiling used to compute their payments to the health plan.

The plan, which does not need legislative approval and is already in effect, drew swift criticism from both the unions and the employers' association.

The two largest unions, the Communist-controlled Confédération Générale des Travailleurs (CGT) and the Socialist-controlled Confédération Francaise des Travailleurs (CFDT), said the 1-percent increase in employee payments would reduce the purchasing power of workers at a time of severe inflation.

There are several parallels between France's social security problems and those in the United States. But there is also a fundamental difference.

The U.S. social security system, in spite of its expansion in recent years, is still fundamentally a retirement and survivor benefits program.

In France, in addition to retirement and survivor benefits, the social security system provides complete health care and a generous system of family allowances.

France's obligatory social security expenditures, 451 billion francs in 1979, were up 14.4 percent to 516 billion francs last year. They are expected to go up another 14.3 percent this year to 581 billion francs. From 1960 to 1978, according to French government statistics, social security expenditures grew twice as fast as the gross national product. According to government figures, 40 percent of the people who are economically active now support 60 percent who are inactive, including a steadily growing proportion of elderly.

The American system, while more limited, has grown enormously. In 1970, $28.8 million was paid out. Last year, that figure rose to about $105 billion. This year, it will be as much as $123.8 billion and next year about $141 billion, with a deficit of $11.5 billion.

In the United States, the rate is the same for both employer and employee. On Jan. 1 of this year, the rate went from 6.13 percent on income up to $25,900 to 6.65 percent on income up to $29,700. On Jan. 1, 1982, it is scheduled to jump again, to 6.7 percent on income up to $32,100. By 1986, it will be 7.15 percent on income up to $47,700.

Price Rises Announced For Egypt Oil Products

Reuters

CAIRO — Prices of gasoline, butane gas, kerosene and other oil products for private industry have been increased by 20 percent, the Egyptian Oil Ministry said Wednesday.

A ministry official said Egypt would impose 20-percent price increases on such products each year until 1985 as part of a campaign to phase out subsidies on oil products and to bring prices into line with international rates.

Andrew Corry, 77, Ex-Envoy, Is Dead

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Andrew Vincent Corry, 77, a mineralogist and career Foreign Service officer who was U.S. ambassador to Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and the Maldive Islands in the 1960s, died of emphysema Nov. 24 at a hospital in San Diego.

Mr. Corry was ambassador to Sierra Leone from 1964 to 1967. He then served as U.S. ambassador to Sri Lanka and the Maldives, an island group in the Indian Ocean, before retiring about 1969.

He joined the State Department in 1947 and became minerals attaché in New Delhi later that year. He was consul general in Pakistan, a consultant to U.S. agencies in South America and coordinator of senior Foreign Service policy at the State Department's Foreign Service Institute before being appointed an ambassador.

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France	F.F.	360.00	198.00	South America (air)	$	165.00	92.00
Germany	D.M.	180.00	100.00	Spain (air)	Ptas.	6,300.00	3,520.00
Great Britain	£St.	27.00	15.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	405.00	225.00
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A Day of Infamy's Too-Unforgettable Lessons

Are the Actions That Saved a Nation After '41 Still Valid in '81?

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — The bombs that blasted Pearl Harbor on that unforgettable December Sunday 40 years ago permanently changed the American republic. For the disaster of Dec. 7, 1941, left Americans with more than simply an urge to zap the Jap. We were determined to win the war, of course, but beyond that we were determined to make sure that the United States would never again be vulnerable to devastating surprise attack. As the traumatic experience of the Great Depression led to the resolution to make the economy depression-proof, so the traumatic experience of Pearl Harbor led to the resolution to make the nation war-proof.

And, as making the economy depression-proof required fundamental transformations in traditional values and procedures, so the effort to make the nation war-proof brought in its wake basic changes in American life. A laissez-faire domestic policy had manifestly failed to protect the American people against the ravages of unemployment, so the Depression meant, among many other things, the end of laissez-faire. An isolationist foreign policy had manifestly failed to protect the American people against the perils of war, so Pearl Harbor meant, among many other things, the end of isolationism.

The essence of isolationism was not total American abstinence from world affairs. We were never isolationist as a nation in matters of trade or finance or culture or travel or humanitarian concern. Isolationism meant essentially unilateral diplomatic action — that is, going it alone, pursuing an independent course in world affairs, without allies or systems of wider international security. It meant specifically, in Jefferson's words, no entangling alliances.

For some time before Pearl Harbor, Franklin D. Roosevelt had warned the nation that isolationism could no longer guarantee national safety in a world threatened by aggressive dictatorship. In October, 1937, four years before the Japanese planes swarmed out of the sky, he had said, "Without a declaration of war and without warning or justification ... civilians, including vast numbers of women and children, are being ruthlessly murdered with bombs from the air. If those things come to pass in other parts of the world, let no one imagine that America will escape, that America may expect mercy."

America did not escape. America was not granted mercy. The generation that fought the bitter war read the lesson with great clarity. Lt. John F. Kennedy, a war hero, watched the founding of the United Nations at San Francisco in 1945. It was a beginning, he felt, but not enough. "You have seen battlefields where sacrifice was the order of the day," he wrote a PT-boat comrade, "and to compare that sacrifice to the timidity and selfishness of the nations gathered at San Francisco must inevitably be disillusioning."

Still, even if nations were not prepared to yield sovereignty in the interest of peace, they had at least formed a world organization dedicated to peace, and the United States was in it. In 1949 the United States ratified the North Atlantic Treaty and entered the NATO alliance. This was only the start. Entangling alliances, so long rejected, soon became standard operating procedure. John Foster Dulles, critics used to say in the 1950s, suffered from a bad case of pactomania. The republic has never quite thrown off the infection.

The First Lesson

The failure of unilateral action to protect the country was the first lesson drawn from Pearl Harbor. A second lesson was the failure of the American intelligence system. The Japanese had achieved total surprise, and the project of making the country war-proof therefore required a new approach to intelligence. The United States had not before taken intelligence all that seriously.

In wartime the government had improvised a system of agents and operatives; in peacetime it had relied on reports from diplomats and military and naval attachés. The Hoover administration had even disbanded the State Department's code-breaking section, the secretary of state famously remarking that gentlemen did not read each other's mail.

President Roosevelt had begun well before Pearl Harbor to improve American intelligence resources. He was troubled by the activities of Nazi and Soviet agents in the United States, and in the mid-1930s he instructed J. Edgar Hoover to develop the counterespionage capability of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In June, 1939, two months before war broke out in Europe, he directed the FBI, the Military Intelligence Division of the Army (G-2) and the Office of Naval Intelligence to coordinate their activities. In 1940 he authorized wiretapping as a weapon against spies and saboteurs.

Watching Football

When the three intelligence agencies kept on squabbling, Roosevelt appointed Col. William J. Donovan as a new "Coordinator of Information" in the summer of 1941. Pearl Harbor found Col. Donovan watching a football game in New York at the Polo Grounds. He rushed back to Washington, and late that night FDR said to him, referring to the intelligence problem, "It's a good thing that you got me started on this."

Once started, the intelligence community was hard to stop. COI became the Office of Strategic Services; OSS, after an interlude, was reborn in the Central Intelligence Agency. J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI went on after the war to become sacrosanct national icons, beyond secular criticism. A new system of government secrecy arose, concealing official decisions and actions from public and even congressional knowledge. Wiretaps, bugging and even breaking and entering became routine intelligence weapons. For a moment after Vietnam and Watergate, Congress experienced a revulsion against the abuses of secrecy and of intelligence operations. That mood did not endure.

Dream Come True

A third lesson drawn from Pearl Harbor was the need to unify the armed forces. An investigating commission headed by Owen J. Roberts of the Supreme Court concluded that the Army and Navy commanders in Hawaii had not cooperated adequately in response to warnings from Washington. This failure on the scene pointed to the larger institutional failure of coordination at the top. The Pearl Harbor hearings persuaded Harry S. Truman that "the tragedy was as much the result of the inadequate military system which provided for no unified command, either in the field or in Washington, as it was any personal failure of Army or Navy commanders."

In 1947 President Truman secured the passage of the National Security Act, establishing a single Department of Defense, a National Security Council and a Central Intelligence Agency. Instead of a secretary of war and secretary of the Navy, a chief of staff and a chief of naval operations, checking and balancing each other, the United States had at last the unified military establishment of everyone's dreams.

"When the gods wish to punish us," said Oscar Wilde, "they answer our prayers." The great projects of the Roosevelt years were to make the nation depression-proof and war-proof. Both projects had ironic consequences. The pre-New Deal economy had a propensity toward depression. The New Deal tried to counter this by equipping the economy with a set of built-in stabilizers designed to protect individuals from unemployment, business from bankruptcy and society from the wanton hazards and cruelties of the unregulated economy. We thereby set up a system that, among other things, made it hard for prices to fall and easy for prices to rise. In ending the old bias in the economy toward depression, we replaced it by a new and almost as damaging bias toward inflation.

Addiction to Alliances

Similarly, in foreign policy the national determination to make the republic war-proof had unforeseen results. The unification of the armed forces gave us the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex and promoted the militarization of American thought and life. Our defense budget these days rises to unprecedented heights, while spending to help our poor and needy is sharply cut. Even the State Department, the presumed headquarters of diplomacy, is today headed by a general and concentrates more on military than on political remedies.

In the same way, the rejection of isolation has encouraged the addiction to entangling alliances that has carelessly scattered U.S. troops, bases and military commitments around the planet. Just recently, a U.S. president, without sanction of a treaty or reference to Congress, casually committed the United States to the defense of a feudal regime in Saudi Arabia.

The Associated Press

The Arizona was among the ships lost by the United States at Pearl Harbor.

And the creation of an intelligence community has released covert and sinister forces in American life. Moreover, despite Vietnam and Watergate, the mood in Washington today is to turn the CIA and FBI loose, rogue elephants once again, and to withdraw as much of government as possible behind the curtain of secrecy.

This is not to say that the projects of 40 years ago were mistaken. We were right to seek a war-proof and depression-proof nation. No one wishes to return America to a condition of military vulnerability, nor to the miserable old economic cycle of boom-and-bust. The republic requires security against war through alliances, intelligence agencies and a national military establishment, as it requires security against depression through built-in stabilizers. But let's not get carried away.

One doubts whether Franklin Roosevelt himself would have taken the Pearl Harbor legacy quite so far. He had too acute a geopolitical sense to favor the spread of American commitments beyond our zones of direct national interest. He had too acute a sense of the general welfare to permit the sacrifice of the poor and powerless so that defense contractors could grow rich.

And he had too acute a sense of the Constitution — yes, even FDR — to believe, as too many of his successors have believed, that the president has inherent constitutional power to take the country into war on his own. When the prime minister of the French republic pleaded for U.S. aid during the fall of France in the spring of 1940, Roosevelt, while promising that supplies would continue so long as the French continued resistance, added carefully, "I know that you will understand that these statements carry with them no implication of military commitments. Only the Congress can make such commitments." One would wish that President Reagan might say as much to the Saudi Arabians.

Maybe we have applied the lessons of Pearl Harbor too indiscriminately and absolutely. *Nihil nimis*, the old Romans used to say: nothing in excess; in all things moderation. "There are two tragedies in life," Shaw wrote in "Man and Superman." "One is to lose your heart's desire. The other is to gain it."

Arthur Schlesinger Jr., a historian and former aide to President John F. Kennedy, wrote this article for Newsday.

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Mystery of Soviet Anthrax Epidemic Could Hinder Future Arms Control Talks

"The events at Sverdlovsk have all the elements of an international spy novel," writes Leslie Gelb, national security correspondent of The New York Times. What really happened two years ago inside Compound 19, deep in the Soviet Union's Ural Mountains? What caused the epidemic of deadly anthrax? Was it an unfortunate but internationally insignificant case of tainted meat, as the Russians claim? Or was the outbreak caused initially by an explosion of virulent spores during the secret development of biological weapons, as the CIA believes? In an excerpt from The New York Times Magazine, Mr. Gelb presents the evidence on all sides, noting that the incident may pose grave implications for future arms-control agreements.

By Leslie Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dozens of times each year, the U.S. satellite passed overhead, its lenses capturing great swaths of the Ural Mountains on film. Dozens of times over the years, the U.S. intelligence experts who studied these films focused their attention on the city of Sverdlovsk and, in particular, on a closely guarded building within Military Compound 19 on the city's southern rim. Certain physical details of the structure led the experts to suspect that it was a factory for the production of biological weapons — a violation of the biological-weapons convention signed by the Soviet Union, the United States and more than 100 other nations in 1972.

On or about April 2, 1979, an epidemic of deadly anthrax struck Sverdlovsk. Rumors about the event began appearing in the foreign press, connecting the epidemic to an accident at the building in Compound 19. But it was almost a year before the United States realized that something politically significant had happened. Today, in spite of the uproar and all-out investigative efforts, the facts remain unclear.

It is the same with so many arms-control agreements: a suspicious event, accusations, Soviet silence, uncertainty — charges of treaty violation that can be neither proved nor disproved. They hang like a poison cloud over U.S.-Soviet relations and over any prospects for arms control.

The events at Sverdlovsk have all the elements of an international spy novel, including secret intelligence operations, bureaucratic fumbling, a crushing piece of evidence along the lines of the dog who didn't bark (a la Sherlock Holmes) and a surprise witness.

Rep. Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and former head of the House Subcommittee on Intelligence Oversight, is a longtime supporter of weapons-control agreements with Moscow. He warns: "The future of arms control hangs in the balance until we get a full, accurate account of what happened in Sverdlovsk."

Sverdlovsk, with a population of 1.2 million, fills a valley 850 miles (1,360 kilometers) east of Moscow. The building in the military compound there had attracted the attention of the U.S. intelligence community because of certain characteristics that showed up on satellite photographs: the venting system and animal pens, the smokestacks, the refrigeration facilities and the nearby revetments that might hold artillery shells. The security arrangements were very tight, with sentries guarding the few paths leading through double barbed-wire fences. It had all the earmarks of a germ-warfare factory.

Yet, some American observers had their doubts. Would the Russians actually put a biological-warfare facility in so highly populated an area? And would they still be bothering with germ warfare? The United States gave up its biological-weapons program unilaterally in the early 1970s. (Most experts today see the weapons as militarily useless. Germs have virtually never been used on a battlefield because, once released, they fly anywhere the wind blows them, toward friend or enemy.)

The 1972 biological-weapons treaty forbade the development, production and stockpiling of toxic weapons. But even if the building in Sverdlovsk was producing germs, that would not necessarily be a violation of the treaty, which banned only germ production "of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes." For example, germs could be produced for vaccines to be used in the event of a germ-warfare attack.

As far as can be determined, the April, 1979, outbreak of anthrax in Sverdlovsk attracted no immediate attention in the U.S. intelligence community. But that July, when rumors began to circulate, one administration official started collecting information and newspaper clippings. He is said to have mentioned his suspicions to some colleagues, but nothing came of it.

Anthrax is primarily a disease of animals, caused by a bacillus that, under certain conditions, forms tough, virulent spores. The disease in humans takes three basic forms. In 95 percent of known cases, the anthrax bacilli enter the body through the skin through contact with infected animals. This form is seldom lethal. The eating of infected meat can produce the intestinal form of the disease, which is sometimes — though not usually — fatal. By far the deadliest, and the rarest, is pulmonary anthrax, caused by the inhalation of dust from animal skins. When the bacilli enter the respiratory tract, death is rapid. In the short history of biological weaponry, anthrax has been the germ of choice in the United States and elsewhere — largely because of its deadliness and durability.

Another Account

On Oct. 26, 1979, NOW, a London-based magazine, carried this headline: "The Great Russian Germ War Disaster." The article said that an accident at a bacteriological weapons factory had left thousands hospitalized, hundreds dead. Travel to the city was banned. The accident was set in June, however, not April, and the site was identified as the southern outskirts of the city of Novosibirsk.

Other accounts appeared in Possev, a Russian-language paper run by Russian émigrés in Frankfurt, and in other European publications. In its January edition, Possev described the accident as an explosion. It also reported that the first fatalities were said to have reached hospitals in Sverdlovsk on April 4. All patients died within three hours of arrival; their temperatures were said to exceed 42 Celsius, or 107.6 Fahrenheit.

According to the article, people in the area of the explosion were vaccinated twice. The village of Kashino, southeast of the city line, had been particularly hard hit, and in May, the top layer of soil was paved over to cover the infected area. No cases were noted among animals. Between 30 and 40 persons died each day, the article said, with the death total estimated at 1,000.

On March 18, 1980, the State Department officially confirmed that there had been "disturbing indications" that "a lethal biological agent" might have struck Sverdlovsk a year before and that this had raised questions "about whether such material was present in quantities consistent with the ban."

Moscow issued angry denials, privately and publicly. The Soviet leadership insisted that the epidemic at Sverdlovsk had been caused by consumption of tainted meat and that the deaths had been the result of intestinal anthrax.

It was almost a year after the incident at Sverdlovsk before the United States finally started a serious investigation. A group was established with representation from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Security Council, the State Department and other agencies. Several outside experts were also called in, including Dr. Philip Brachman of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, the leading American expert on anthrax; Joshua Lederberg, president of Rockefeller University and winner of the Nobel Prize in physiology or medicine; and Paul Doty, a professor of biochemistry at Harvard University. Dr. Matthew Meselson, another Harvard biochemist, served as an independent consultant.

For all the expertise assembled, it soon became clear that it would not be easy to determine the truth. The working group's first hypothesis was that there had been a problem at a facility producing anthrax vaccine. The Russians give between 1 million and 2 million anthrax inoculations each year. But the group also had substantial evidence that the Russians used only an a virulent strain that could not have caused the epidemic that occurred.

The group's second hypothesis was that the outbreak had been produced by a single explosion involving virulent, airborne anthrax spores. Critical to the construction of any such scenario was the testimony of key secondhand witnesses highly regarded by the CIA. In an interview, Dr. Brachman said that the clinical evidence provided by a secondhand witness was "probably consistent only with inhalation anthrax" — very high fever, suddenness of the onset of the disease, trouble breathing, the large number of cases and, in particular, the high mortality rate. The symptoms of intestinal anthrax, he said, were quite different, and that version of the disease is usually not lethal. He did cite one form of it in which lymph nodes are infected and there is trouble with breathing, further complicating the problem of distinguishing between pulmonary and intestinal anthrax.

Placing all responsibility for the outbreak on pulmonary anthrax, however, was no answer. A single, deadly cloud, the group concluded, could have wreaked havoc in the first day or so, but could not have produced a continuing flow of pulmonary anthrax cases over a six-week period.

What could the continuous source of lethal anthrax be? The Russians were claiming that all of the anthrax deaths had been caused by contaminated meat being sold on the black market; but members of the group could find no historical precedent for an outbreak of intestinal anthrax causing so many deaths over a period of several weeks.

As time went by, the group became somewhat uncertain about diagnostic distinctions between intestinal and pulmonary anthrax. Thus the members came to concentrate more and more on one fact: the unprecedented numbers of people who had been struck down in that brief time.

The judgment of the working group — the explanation the CIA still sticks with — has two chapters. Initially, it holds, there was an explosion at the factory in Sverdlovsk, causing a sudden huge release of virulent spores being used for the development of biological weapons. The quantity released was large enough to cause a number of deaths from pulmonary anthrax. After the explosion and the initial wave of pulmonary anthrax cases, the CIA believes, the long-lived spores settled to the ground, where they were eaten by cattle, and the meat from these infected animals was sold on the black market. Then, theoretically, there was a second wave of anthrax — of the intestinal variety — that lasted until the end of the six-week period.

Moscow privately denied that it had imposed a quarantine in the Sverdlovsk area. Yet a satellite photograph of a building in Military Compound 19 one year after the anthrax epidemic showed that the structure had been virtually abandoned. There were no animals in the pens. The snow had not been shoveled. As in the Sherlock Holmes tale, the indirect piece of evidence, the absence of the expected, was damning: The dog had not barked.

Surprise Witness

One of the most surprising developments in the case occurred last February, when another piece of negative evidence, another non-barking dog, cropped up that seemed to favor the Soviet view. On a plane ride from Washington to Boston in February, 1981, a Soviet official chatted with Harvard's Dr. Meselson, the consultant to the working group. As Dr. Meselson recalled it, the Russian said to him at one point: "You know, of course, that there were an American and his family living in Sverdlovsk at the time of the incident." In fact, neither Mr. Meselson nor the CIA nor any arm of the U.S. government was apparently aware that the Americans had stayed in the city, which had been effectively closed to foreigners for some years.

It turned out that Donald E. Ellis, a professor of physics and chemistry at Northwestern University, and his wife and their two small children had gone to Sverdlovsk on an exchange program.

Mr. Ellis said in an interview that he had noticed nothing untoward during his stay. "I don't exclude the possibility that something may have occurred," he said. "But I think either I or my wife would have sensed some effort to protect us from it. We moved freely and were not aware of any restrictions on us." In fact, he added, "we passed very close to the place, the facility," where the incident supposedly occurred, "in July on the way to a children's camp."

Dr. Meselson sees the testimony of Mr. Ellis as critically important. "Although not conclusive, this does not readily fit in with the picture of an attempted Soviet cover-up of a biological-warfare accident," he said.

It is clear that, wherever the actual truth may lie, neither the working group's hypothesis nor the Soviet version of what happened at Sverdlovsk stands up to all the known facts; both accounts have gaping holes.

Unsolved Mystery

One of the unsolved mysteries of Sverdlovsk was the failure of the Soviet Union to take advantage of a chance to defuse the uproar. The 1972 treaty is filled with loopholes that invite evasion: No limits are placed on the quantities of spores that may be used for research; no standards are set for distinguishing between defensive and offensive research; no forms of consultation are specified.

It is ironic that, in the case of the Sverdlovsk incident, the unverifiable was detected. But detection is one thing and verification — knowing with confidence that the violation has occurred — is quite another.

Verification procedures for most arms-control treaties come in two varieties. There are the so-called "national technical means" outside the nation being monitored; they include satellite photography, radar sensors and radio and electronic listening posts and seismic monitors to detect and measure nuclear explosions. Then there are so-called human intelligence means, including spies, émigrés and the analysis of published materials.

Verification by means of remote sensing devices can provide a high level of confidence in many cases — for example, the monitoring of basic nuclear-arms limitations provisions, such as the number of warheads tested on particular missiles. When the Russians send up an SS-19 missile, U.S. radar and other devices can determine whether the number of warheads released exceeds the treaty quota for that missile.

The New York Times

But often, verification is uncertain at best. Washington and Moscow have signed — but not ratified — a Threshold Test Ban Treaty, which limits underground nuclear explosions to no more than 150 kilotons. The United States uses seismic stations outside Soviet territory to monitor Soviet tests, but scientists generally agree that the readings given by the seismic gauges could be off by a factor of 50 percent in either direction.

The United States and the Soviet Union have on several occasions agreed to forms of on-site inspection and other direct verification measures. The biggest breakthrough came in 1978, in the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on a comprehensive test ban. The deal, however, has never been sealed. The negotiations are dormant, both because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and because of disagreements on the issue within the U.S. government. Among other things, the two sides had agreed to place tamper-proof seismic equipment in each other's territory that could distinguish between earthquakes and illegal nuclear explosions.

May Be Willing

The record seems to indicate that Soviet leaders will allow relatively intrusive forms of inspection and cooperation when they are convinced that the verification requests are legitimate and not simply ruses to pry and to bring about change in Soviet society.

The Sverdlovsk incident comes up repeatedly in conversations among Western specialists on the Soviet Union and on arms control. Perhaps there is an embarrassing but acceptable explanation of the event, some of them say. It is conceivable that the Soviet story about tainted meat is true, but many things would have to be explained away for it to be credible. This is where most of the government experts on the working group ended up — believing the Russians probably violated the treaty but not certain of it. The doubts and ambiguities are bound to persist. If autopsies could be performed on victims, who could be sure the corpses had not been tampered with? If inspectors were permitted to visit the suspected germ factory, could not all incriminating evidence have been removed in the meantime?

The Russians' mania for secrecy means that they are never likely to accept intrusive forms of verification. Yet if they are really interested in arms control, it is in their interest to avoid situations that produce doubt and mistrust, such as the Sverdlovsk incident. The Reagan administration's view is that it will insist that future arms-limitation agreements commit Moscow to further "cooperative measures," including on-site inspection when necessary.

The prospects for arms control are increasingly bleak. There is too little trust left between Moscow and Washington, in good part because of events like Sverdlovsk. On top of this, the kinds of arms treaties now being discussed — such as destroying weapon stockpiles and banning nuclear tests — are going to be even harder to verify than past agreements. There is a substantial feeling in Washington that if arms control is to have much future a new chapter will have to be written on verification.

The Associated Press

The Soviet Union has had programs dealing with the possible use of biological weapons for years. Here troops, wearing protective clothing, used a tank truck to "decontaminate" a road during maneuvers in 1968 "somewhere in the Soviet Union."

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Volkswagen of America Recalls 450,000 Cars

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Volkswagen of America said Tuesday it is recalling about 450,000 of its Rabbit and Scirocco models to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency began proceedings last year against the company to force it to correct the emissions problem, which occurred in gasoline engines in the 1977-79 model years. The EPA has agreed to drop its proceedings, a VW spokesman said.

Diamond International Gets $42-a-Share Offer

Reuters

NEW YORK — Diamond International Corp. said Wednesday that Général Occidentale is offering $42 share in cash and debentures for the 60 percent of Diamond it does not already own.

Under the proposal received from Générale Occidentale, Diamond said its holders would receive $21 in cash and debentures valued at $21 for each Diamond share. The terms of the debentures were not described, Diamond said. Diamond trades in diamonds, packaging, timber and building materials.

It said the proposal will be considered by those directors of Diamond who are not Générale Occidentale designees and by Diamond's investment bankers. A Générale Occidentale affiliate, Cavenham, now owns about 40 percent of Diamond's common. Générale announced Nov. 7 that it was negotiating to raise its stake in Diamond.

Trading in Wharf and World Shares Suspended

Reuters

HONG KONG — Trading in shares of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. and World International (Holdings) was suspended Wednesday at the request of the companies, the Hong Kong Stock Exchange said.

A merger of the two had been proposed last week by Hong Kong financier Sir Yue-Kong Pao, but he dropped the proposal following protests from minority Wharf shareholders. The companies said Wednesday that the merger proposals have now officially been withdrawn.

Thomson-CSF Signs Recorder Pact With Bosch

Reuters

PARIS — The French electronics firm Thomson-CSF said Wednesday it had signed an agreement with Robert Bosch Corp. of West Germany for the joint design and development of professional video recorders.

The recorders are to be produced by each company and marketed beginning late next year.

Mitterrand Says Algerian Gas Rift Eases

'Political' Agreement Follows Chadli Talks

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — French President Francois Mitterrand told the Cabinet Wednesday that he had reached a political agreement in the dispute with Algeria over natural-gas sales to France but that the commercial terms have yet to be completed.

Pierre Bérégovoy, the presidential spokesman, said the accord was reached between the French leader and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Mr. Mitterrand ended a two-day state visit to Algeria Tuesday after holding an unscheduled, one-hour meeting with Mr. Bendjedid to discuss the natural gas situation.

Mr. Bérégovoy said the French and Algerian foreign ministers were directed to put the finishing touches on the tentative agreement. A final accord should be reached in one month, he said.

The accord was seen as a major success of Mr. Mitterrand's visit, which was only the second time a French president had visited Algeria since it won its independence in 1962 after an eight-year war with France.

Prior to the Mitterrand trip, the negotiations had been deadlocked over Algeria's insistence on pegging the price of its gas to that of crude oil. France relies on Algeria for about 15 percent of its gas supplies.

U.S. Automakers to Lose $1.4 Billion in '81, Report Says

AP-Dow Jones

WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department has predicted that U.S. automakers will lose $1.4 billion this year as a result of an industry-wide slide that has seen sales decline 31 percent since 1978.

"There is no prospect for a sharp turnaround in the immediate future," the department said in a report issued Tuesday on the U.S. auto industry.

"A revived economy is the only change that can be realistically expected to remedy the industry's condition," the report concluded. "And even then, reduced demand growth will make it difficult for domestic producers to return to the sales and profit of decades past."

The report, presented to the Senate Finance subcommittee on international trade, cited a "drastic rundown" in the working capital of auto producers.

At the end of 1978 the combined working capital of the big four — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors — was $13 billion. At the end of September, it was $300 million, and may reach zero by the end of the year, the report stated.

The department said overall new car sales this year — foreign and domestic — would fall to about 8.7 million, down 3 percent from last year's "dismal" level and off 22 percent from 11.2 million in 1978. The overall 1981 figure includes about 6.4 million U.S.-made cars, down 31 percent from 9.2 million in 1978.

The figures show foreign automakers will have a 26.5-percent share of the domestic market this year, up from 17.9 percent three years ago.

The report predicts that 1982 passenger car sales will be from 9 million to 9.5 million. Of that oumber, some 2.3 million — about one-fourth — is expected to be foreign-made.

Although import sales still cut heavily into U.S. domestie sales, the report said Japan appears to be meeting its commitment to curb U.S. exports this year to 1.68 million vehicles. The export restraint level for the second year of the agreement will be discussed with the Japanese government this month, the department said.

But Republican Sen. John Danforth of Missouri, who pushed for the voluntary import restraint last spring, said it "really hasn't worked out too well."

"Our trade imbalance has continued, our auto industry continues to be in a slide," said Sen. Danforth, the subcommittee chairman. "It oow appears clear that two years [of import restrictions] is not going to be sufficient."

Administration witnesses told the subcommittee the U.S. trade deficit with Japan this year may reach $15 billion, with two-thirds of that attributable to auto and auto parts imports alone.

The Commerce Department report concluded that U.S. automakers, to stay solvent, will be forced to postpone modernizing investments, shut down excess capacity, increase foreign parts procurement, curtail wage increases or seek large infusions of external capital.

Chrysler Says Finances Better

DETROIT (AP) — Chrysler's finances have improved enough that the automaker does not plan to seek the $300 million remaining in its $1.5 billion federal loan guarantee package, Chairman Lee Iacocca said Tuesday while speaking to reporters with U.S. Trade Representatove William Brock.

Chrysler Treasurer Robert Miller added that the automaker is paying bills on time and has "sufficient cash that we can get through the oear-term problem."

Prices on Wall Street Drop On Interest-Rate Worries

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Wednesday amid concern that the fall in interest rates may be leveling off in the near term.

The Dow Jones industrial average drifted lower most of the day and then accelerated its slide near the close to finish off 7.61 at 882.61. Declines led advances by 1,070 to 470 and volume slid to some 45 million shares from 54 million Tuesday.

Monte Gordoo of Dreyfus Corp. said investors were disappointed when major banks dropped their prime rate to 15¾ percent rather than the 15½-percent level set by Continental Illinois and Crocker National on Monday.

Analysts also said stocks were hurt by the weakening bond market, where investors are oervous abont the heavy schedule of debt offerings over the oext few weeks.

Mr. Gordon said Wednesday's light trading volume is a signal that investors are taking a wait-and-see attitude toward both interest rates and the direction of the economy. Several major economic indicators, including unemployment, factory orders and consumer spending, are due out later this week.

Analysts also ooted that the market was due for a technical correction after the steep run-up of the past five sessions, when the Dow Jones average picked up some 38 points.

Wall Street ignored rumors — quickly denied by the White House — that President Reagan had suffered a heart attack. But oo the buillion markets, gold rallied sharply on the rumors to about $422 an ounce, up $15 from Tuesday's close and about $13 from Wednesday's London finish. Dealers said widespread buying was evident on the New York Comex.

Spot silver closed here at $8.545 an ounce, up 44.5 cents on the day, and Comex silver futures finished with gains of 44.5 to 45.1 cents, floor brokers said.

In NYSE trading, technology, oil, rail and drug stocks all showed weakness while utilities and other interest-rate sensitive issues did relatively better than the market as a whole.

Marathon Oil was the volume leader, and the uncertainty surrounding takeover offers for the company sent the stock down 1⅜ to 98⅜. Mobil, one of Marathon's suitors, was the second most active stock and fell ¼ to 26⅞. U.S. Steel, the other suitor, dropped ½ to 29½.

Energy stocks which had been the subject of takeover speculation also lost ground, including Cities Service, off 1 to 47½, Kerr-McGee, ⅜ to 39⅜, and superior ¾ to 38.

TRW fell 1⅜ to 53¾. It plans to discontinue digital telephone switch production, which will result in a $30 million charge to earnings.

Four Phase Systems climbed 5¾ to 34½, but the company said it could not explain the price rise. Allis-Chalmers rose 1½ to 16¾. It said Tuesday it will lay off about 1,300 people at a combine plant.

From Washington, the Commerce Department reported that sales of new single-family homes rose 15 percent in October after falling by a revised 10.6 percent to a record low in September.

In London, the dollar eased in quiet afternoon trading to finish near to the day's lows, dealers said.

Washington Post

Drew Lewis

U.S. Seeks Tightening Of Japan Auto Accord

Reuters

TOKYO — U.S. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis called Wednesday for a tightening of the accord under which Japan has agreed to limit its automobile exports to the United States.

Saying the U.S. auto market will likely remain depressed next year, he indicated that Congress might impose restrictions on imports of Japanese autos unless Japan agreed to a review of the agreement.

Although the Reagan administration remained opposed to import limits, he said during a visit here that "a large measure depends on what action is taken by Congress."

Last May, amid threats of legislation by Congress, Japan agreed to limit auto exports to the United States to 1.68 million in the 12 months to next April, and to hold any increase the following year to 16.5 percent of any rise in overall U.S. auto sales.

Mr. Lewis said that as the U.S. market expanded, he hoped Japan would not export more than 1.68 millioo autos. When Japan agreed to curh exports, total 1982 U.S. anto sales were expected to rise to about 11 million from about 8.7 million this year, but latest estimates put the 1982 figure eloser to 9 million.

Similar statements by U.S. Depoty Trade Representative David Macdonald in Washingtoo Tuesday brought strong reactioo from Japanese government and auto-industry officials.

Government officials said Japan would oot accept any U.S. request for a review of 1982 auto exports, which a U.S. trade team headed by Mr. Macdonald is expected to seek in bilateral talks in Tokyo oext week.

The president of Japan's automobile manufacturers association, Takashi Ishihara of Nissan Motors, said Wednesday that the Japan could not accept any proposal to limit shipments to 1.68 million next year. It was a "life-or-death question" for the industry, he said in a television interview.

U.S. Auto Output Off

DETROIT (AP) — November production by U.S. automakers plunged 25.6 percent from a year-earlier, according to industry reports.

American Motors' output fell 60.5 percent, Ford's 43 percent, Chrysler's 40.4 percent and General Motors' 13.4 percent. Volkswagen of America said its outpot declined 48.5 percent.

AMC's 11-month production of 104,285 showed the sharpest decline, down 33.4 percent from the 1980 period. Chrysler's was 712,534, a 17.3-percent increase, and GM's was down 2.8 percent to 3,657,094.

Ford output for the 11 months was 1,269,653 cars, a 6.2-percent increase.

Ailing Exxon Office Unit Cuts Work Force

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Exxon Office Systems Co. has laid off aboot a fifth of its work force and closed a manufacturing plant as part of what it called an effort to streamline operations.

The layoff Tuesday of nearly 1,100 workers was the latest step in what has so far been an unsuccessful attempt to bring Exxon Corp.'s ailing office-automation business into the black. Combined with layoffs of 600 workers a few months ago, the new cutbacks reduced the office company's work force from oearly 6,000 employees to 4,000.

"The moves are really designed to strengthen the company and to move us from operating in the red to operating in the black, which is our target by the end of next year," said Fred Mason, director of public affairs of the office-systems company, which is based in Stamford, Conn.

Organizational Shakeup

The company said it was shutting its Orlando, Fla., plant that manufactures the Qwip facsimile machine and would dismiss all but a handful of its 465 employees. Qwip production will be transferred to the Lionville, Pa., plant, which already produces the Qyx electronic typewriter. The 600 other employees laid off came from all parts of the company, including headquarters, Mr. Mason said.

In addition to the layoffs, the company announced organizational changes. Last January, Exxon consolidated its Qwip, Qyx and Vydec word-processing companies into the Exxon Office Systems, but the three product lines remained as divisions within the new company. The company said Tuesday that it was abolishing those divisions and organizing the company by function, such as manufacturing and marketing.

The office-systems company, whose sales are estimated at $200 million in 1980, lost tens of millions of dollars that year, according to published reports. And the losses are continning.

Part of the problem, according to analysts and former Exxon officials, is that although the company was a pioneer in word processors, electronic typewriters and low-priced facsimile machines, it failed to npdate those products and was outperformed by its competitors, including Xerox, IBM, Wang Laboratories Inc.

"The company has not had the follow-on products," said Melody Johnson, an analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Exxon has also had trouble managing what were once small entrepreneurial companies, and most of the founders of Qyx, Qwip and Vydec left Exxon after the oil company acquired the firms.

U.S. Senator Seeks Repeal Of Law on Tax Credit Sales

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Claiborne Pell, a Democrat, has introduced legislation to repeal the controversial provision in the 1981 tax bill that has allowed corporations in effect to buy and sell tax breaks.

The section of the bill allowing the tax transactions, which has been in effect for little more than three months, is "an unjustified and outrageous raid on the Treasury and on the taxpayers," the Rhode Island senator said Tuesday.

Sen. Pell charged that the bill "permits wealthy, profitable corporations to leech billions of dollars from the taxpayers." Some estimates have put the cost of the bill to the Treasury at $27 billion in lost revenues over six years.

The 1981 tax bill created a new form of paper transaction in which corporations can buy and sell tax credits and depreciation deductions by paying for another company's equipment then leasing it back.

The provision was designed to help marginal companies such as Chrysler Corp. and International Harvester, which, because they have no taxable income, would receive little or no benefit from the accelerated depreciation provided under the new bill. The lease provision also was designed to prevent stepped-up merger activity based entirely on tax considerations, which could develop as companies built up credits they could not use.

In practice, however, the leasing provision also has proved to be a major bonanza for some highly profitable companies which, because they pay oo federal taxes, are able to sell their tax breaks to other profitable firms.

Hu to Head Singapore's Monetary Body in '83

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Richard Hu, chairman of the Shell companies in Singapore, will become managing director of the Monetary Aothority of Singapore, which acts as the central bank, when he retires from Shell in 1983, the government said Wednesday.

Mr. Hu also will take over as managing director of the Government of Singapore Investment Corp., a private company of which Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is the chairman. The GSIC manages the island's surplus reserves.

Japan's Aggressive Use of Robots Attracts Foreigners for a Look at Industry's Future

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NAGOYA, Japan — Raising his voice above the modulating mechanical whine, and gesturing abruptly with one hand, Tsunehiko Yamazaki said, "This is it."

Mr. Yamazaki, senior executive managing director of Yamazaki Machinery Works, pointed toward a cavernous factory in which giant computerized machines, each sporting a pair of yellow tool drums that resemble outsized roulette wheels, grind, bore and fashion parts for high-technology machine tools like themselves.

"Robots making robots" is the catch-phrase used to describe the process. Only a few human workers are involved; they direct cranes that load metal castings onto fixtures that are then wheeled to a storage area. On the night shift, the machines work unassisted.

The Yamazaki factory is perhaps the most impressive of the several "manless plants" that are sprouting up throughout Japan, according to foreign manufacturing experts. And in the view of many corporate executives, labor leaders and academics, the Yamazaki plant offers an early glimpse of the industrial future — a future both welcomed and feared.

Manless plants represent a wedding of computer equipment and programming with traditional mechanical automation. In an era of intensifying global competition and persistent inflation, such factories seem to promise lower costs and higher productivity without the labor problems that afflict many Western nations.

"You get high-quality products with this system regardless of the quality of the workers," said Mr. Yamazaki. "That's why we have so many foreign inquiries."

Yamazaki wants to sell manufacturing systems similar to its own, including equipment, programming and engineering know-how. In the past few months, Mr. Yamazaki said, the company has

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

U.S. Specialty Steel Industry, Union Seek Curbs on Imports of 7 Countries

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. specialty steel industry and the United Steel Workers of America oo Wednesday filed a joint petitioo with U.S. Trade Representative William Brock asking that President Reagan impose curbs on inports of specialty steel from seven countries.

The countries named included four Common Market members — Belgium, France, Italy and Britain — as well as Austria, Brazil and Sweden. An industry spokesman said antidumping suits might also be filed against West Germany and Spain.

A joint union-industry statement said the import penetration of specialty steel has almost doubled since this year's first quarter. It said some imported specialty steel products are being sold as much as 54 percent below the prices of domestic products.

Spokesmen for the industry and the steelworkers charged that foreign governments, by extensively subsidizing their steel industries, were contributing to unemployment as high as 20 percent in the U.S. specialty steel industry, plant closings and severe financial difficulties for U.S. manufacturers.

Specialty steel represents only about 3 percent of total U.S. steel production; it accounts for about 9 percent of the value of total domestic U.S. steel shipments.

The U.S. Commerce Department previously responded to requests from the large U.S. steelmakers, including Bethlehem Steel and U.S. Steel, and initiated suits against several nations claiming they were subsiditzing steel and selling it in the United States below fair market price.

U.S. Firms Trim Spending Plans

Reuters

NEW YORK — The 1,000 largest U.S. manufacturers cut their capital spending plans by 5.6 percent in the third quarter, the Conference Board, an industry group, reported Wednesday.

Planned capital expenditures fell to a seasonally adjusted $26.8 billion in the third period after rising in each of the previous three quarters, the Conference Board said. Actual capital spending rose 10.4 percent from the second quarter to $27.1 billion, the board said.

The fall in planned spending was most marked among nondurable goods companies, where it declined 10.1 percent. Planned spending by durable goods companies rose 0.9 percent.

Pennzoil, Hit by Depressed Market, To Close Metals Mines for 3 Months

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Battered by depressed metals prices, the Pennzoil Co. has announced that its mining unit is closing all of its copper and molybdenum operations for three months beginning Dec. 14.

"It makes no sense for us to sell copper at prices substantially below production costs," said George Atwood, chairman and chief executive of the Duval Corp., Pennzoil's mining unit and the fifth-biggest U.S. copper producer and second-biggest molybdenum producer. Duval will lay off 2,000 of the 3,000 employees, Pennzoil said Tuesday.

Because of high interest rates, copper demand has been weak all year from major industrial purchasers such as housing, automobile and appliance concerns. Producer prices have fallen from almost $1 a pound near the end of last year to about 80 cents a pound now. Molybdenum prices have also been dropping.

Accordingly, Pennzoil, which is also an oil and gas producer, has been running heavy losses in its metals operations, which last year accounted for 19 percent of the company's revenues. In the first nine months of this year, the company lost $19 million in the metals business. Pennzoil reported third-quarter earnings of $47.5 millioo, down 31.9 percent compared with the similar period in 1980, on revenues of $668.7 million.

Geoffrey Croome, an analyst with the Commodity Research Unit, said the prospects of copper prices picking up "are not good till the second half of next year."

Following the announcement Tuesday, shares of Pennzoil dropped more than three points in consolidated trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 2, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.4395	4.752	109.455*	43.33*	0.2043	—	6.446*	136.58*	33.94*
Brussels (a)	37.8975	73.735	16.99	6.7273	3.1715*	15.5325	—	21.1975	5.265
Frankfurt	2.2255	4.336	—	39.56*	1.86x	91.38*	5.88*	124.68*	30.96*
London (b)	1.9545	—	4.2015	10.933	2.325.83	4.743	72.745	3.471	13.9813
Milan	1,195.55	2,325.30	536.50	212.28	—	490.48	31.542	668.50	166.18
New York	—	1.954	0.4512	0.1783	0.084*	0.4117	0.0265	0.5621	0.1398
Paris	5.634	10.9925	252.60*	—	4.7155x	230.80*	14.8725*	314.80*	78.29*
Zurich	1.364	2.653	59.22*	21.735*	0.1493	73.295*	4.7145*	—	24.835*
ECU	1.098	0.5447	2.4496	6.1877	1.312.65	2.6808	41.647	1.9665	7.9067

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
1.1461	Australian $	0.8725	0.0674	Israeli shekel	14.845	0.4874	Singapore $	2.0515
0.064	Austrian schilling	15.625	0.0046	Japanese yen	215.575	1.032	S. African rand	0.969
0.0227	Belgian fin. franc	42.125	3.5702	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2801	0.0014	S. Korean won	690.40
0.8493	Canadian $	1.1775	0.4455	Malay. ringgit	2.2448	0.0105	Spanish peseta	95.505
0.1392	Danish krone	7.183	0.1757	Norw. krone	5.69	0.1828	Swedish krona	5.469
0.2217	Finnish mark	4.514	0.1167	Phil. peso	8.569	0.0264	Taiwan $	37.84
0.0178	Greek drachma	56.15	0.0156	Port. escudo	64.128	0.0435	Thai baht	22.975
0.3783	Hong Kong $	2.61	0.2924	Saudi riyal	3.42	0.2723	U.A.E. dirham	3.671
1.589	Irish £	0.6293	0.1741	S.D.R.	0.8517			

£ Sterling: 1.2228 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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The quarterly report as of
30th September 1981 of
Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.
has been published and may be obtained from
PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Amsterdam

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

AB Fortia
(A Swedish Corporation)

3,000,000 American Depositary Shares
Representing
3,000,000 Non-Restricted B Shares
Nominal Value Skr. 10 each

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
BACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS Incorporated
BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
BLYTH EASTMAN PAINE WEBBER Incorporated
DILLON, READ & CO. INC.
DONALDSON, LUFKIN & JENRETTE Securities Corporation
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT Incorporated
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SALOMON BROTHERS INC
SHEARSON/AMERICAN EXPRESS INC.
SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. Incorporated
WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER Incorporated
WERTHEIM & CO., INC.
November 26, 1981

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅜	6⅛	AAR								
32¼	30⅜	ACP	.44	5.5	7	33	8⅝	7⅝	5	— ⅛
28	19⅝	AMF	2.74	7.1	12	49	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	AM Intl	1.36	5.1	99	233	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
9½	3⅝	APL				41	4⅝	4½	4½	
37⅛	23⅝	ARA	2	7.0	7	180	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	41⅝	ASA	.56			331	45⅝	44	45	+ ⅛
43⅝	11½	AVX	.32	2.2		65	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	23⅝	AbtLb	s .72	2.5	15	383	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
31	17⅛	AcmeC	1.40	6.9	8	193	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+ ⅝
6⅝	3	AdmDg	.04	.8	6	1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
17	12⅝	AdeEx	1.28a	12.		59	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅝
7⅛	4⅝	AdmMl	.20e	3.8	7	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
43⅝	14	AMD	s		22	833	18⅝	17⅝	15⅛	+ ⅝
47⅝	30	AetnLf	2.22	5.1	7	2189	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1
21	14½	Ahmas	1.20	7.5	400	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Aileen				39	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
48⅝	34	AirPrd	.80	2.1	8	214	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ½
22⅛	9⅛	AirbFrt	.40	4.2	12	22	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ½
15½	7⅛	Akzona	.80	7.2	10	84	11	10⅝	11	
23½	17	AlMcq	.a		24	247	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
27⅛	23⅛	AlaP	pfA3.92	15.		73	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅝
6⅝	5½	AlaP	dpL67	14.		33	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
62½	51	AlaP	pf	9.		16	58	58	56⅛	57½	—⅛
48	54½	AlaP	pf 9.44	14.		229	60	59	60	
60	49½	AlaP	pf 8.28	15.		2100	55	53⅛	56	
17	12⅛	Alaska	1.40	10.	5	17	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	+ ½
39⅝	14⅛	AlskInl	.40	3.2	2	218	20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
38⅝	22⅝	Albany	1.20	4.6	7	59	26⅛	25⅝	26	
16⅛	9⅛	Alberto	.80	3.5	8	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
29⅝	19	AlbtsnJ	.88	3.0	10	50	29⅝	29	29	½
48	19⅝	Alcan	1.80	7.4	5	434	24⅛	22⅝	23⅝	—⅛
31⅝	14⅝	Alcoa	51	s1.08	5.3	7	407	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	—⅛
16⅝	9½	Alexdr				43	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
49	37½	AllgCp	1.08	2.2	8	21	43⅛	47⅝	48⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	AlgCp	pf2.04	14.		11	21	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
35½	31⅝	AlgInl	1.60	4.2	0	501	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	—⅛
18⅛	14⅛	AlgIn	pfL19	14.		5	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	—⅛
16⅝	12⅛	AlloPw	1.34	12.	5	1291	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
23	14	AllenGp	1	6.3	8	13	16	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
39⅝	29	AllgCp	2.40	5.1	5	353	47	46⅝	46⅝	
24⅛	17⅝	AllCp	pfA.74	13.		72	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
72⅝	65⅝	AllCp	pf 12	13.		3	72	72	72	—⅝
24⅝	14⅛	AllidMnl	1	4.2	8	69	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
31⅛	16⅝	AllldSfr	1.80	7.2	6	273	25⅝	25	25	—⅝
		AldTyl	n			56	19⅛	19	19	
37⅛	16	AllisCh		4.0	11	700	17	15⅛	16⅝	+1⅛
51⅛	34⅝	AllsCh	pfS.50	14.		27	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
23½	9⅛	AllrAv	s .48	2.7	10	10	18⅛	18	18	—⅝
16⅛	8⅝	AlphPr				20	12⅝	16⅝	12⅝	—⅛
37½	22⅝	Alcoa	s 1.80	6.7	5	1676	27⅝	26⅝	27	—⅛
38⅝	30	AmStus	1	4.4	7	20	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+⅛
49	37½	Amax	2.40	4.9	11	3153	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—1⅛
58	48½	Amax	pf 3	4.8		2	64	63	63	
25⅛	14⅝	Amrce	1.32	7.3	5	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
48	28½	Amrc	prE2.50	8.7		2	30	30	30	+ ⅛
49⅝	22⅛	AmHess	1.10	4.1	8	1843	27⅝	26⅝	27	—⅛
8⅝	3⅝	AmAgr	s.10	2.1	18	187	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
21⅝	8½	AmAlr			26	644	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
9⅝	2⅝	AmAlr	wi			65	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
15⅛	12⅛	AAir	pf 3.18	14.		180	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
28⅛	15⅝	AmBakr	.36b	2.9	10	77	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
24	14	AmBrnd	s2.25	8.3	6	194	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
24	19⅛	ABrd	pfL275	12.		4	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+1⅝
45⅝	34	ABrd	prE2.67	4.9		11	38½	38½	38½	—⅝
29⅛	22⅝	ABcst	1.68	4.6	7	1353	34⅝	34	34½	+⅝
22	14⅝	ABkM	.86	4.6	7	3	18½	18⅛	18½	
16⅝	10⅛	ABusPd	.40	4.0	6	3	12	12	12	—⅛
45½	27	AmCan	2.90	6.4	9	244	34⅝	34⅝	34½	+⅛
34⅛	28	ACon	pfE.80	13.		4	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ACnTy	.20e	2.8	15	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
36⅛	24½	ACyan	1.75	4.4	7	1028	39	27½	27½	—⅛
39⅛	34	ADT	1.52	4.1	16	47	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	—⅛
18⅝	16⅝	AEIPw	2.36	13.	8	2770	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
54⅝	34⅛	AmExp	2.20	4.3	8	1253	46⅝	45½	45½	—1⅝
10	7	APomll	.60	7.9	6	81	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
46⅛	24⅝	AGrCo	3	4.2	5	140	44	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
17⅝	14⅝	AGlBc	2.88e	12.		75	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30	23⅛	AGnCy	1.80g	6.7		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
28⅛	14⅝	AHerlt	.72	4.8	6	67	16⅛	15⅝	16	
25⅝	13⅝	AHdst	1.13	4.9	2	78	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
37⅛	24⅝	AHoms	2	5.4	12	820	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	—⅛
165	118	AHme	pf 3	1.2		1	165	165	165	
53	21⅛	AHess	1.88	2.8	12	439	36⅛	30	32½	
32⅝	21⅛	AMI	s .52	1.9	17	274	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	—⅛
6⅝	2½	AmMotr				697	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
58	34⅛	ANatR	3.44	8.2	7	576	43⅛	42½	43⅛	—⅛
22⅝	8⅛	ASLFk	.40f	4.2		63	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅛
17	10⅛	ASho	s .80e	4.7	5	28	12½	12	12	—⅛
43⅝	26⅛	AmStd	2.20	7.4	6	87	29½	28⅛	29	—⅛
13⅛	7	AStertl	.38	3.3	10	245	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
27⅝	20⅝	AmStr	.80	2.9	7	16	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
41⅛	34½	AStr	pf 5.51	14.		2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
61½	42	ATT	5.40	9.3	7	4813	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	—½
44⅛	40	ATT	pf 4	6.5		9	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	—⅛
35½	27⅛	ATT	pf 3.44	12.		21	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—⅝
34⅛	28½	ATT	pf 3.24	12.		48	32⅛	31⅛	31½	—⅝
14	10⅝	AWstr	1.04	7.7	5	20	u13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
17	13⅝	AWat	pfL43	8.2		s200	u17½	17½	17½	+½
10⅝	5⅛	AWg	pfI1.25	15.		s500	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
34	24⅝	Ameron	1.60	5.2	8	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
23⅛	11⅝	AmesD	5.40	1.8	9	6	22	21⅛	21⅛	
35⅛	25½	Ametk	1.20	3.8	12	242	31½	30⅝	31⅛	+⅛
30⅝	20½	Amfac	1.44	5.4	6	887	26½	25½	25½	—⅝
62½	43½	AMP In	1.20	2.3	16	383	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
23	13⅝	Amsco	s .60	3.9	6	5	18⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
10⅝	6	Amrep		10.		13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23½	18⅛	AmBth	n1.60	7.9	5	3	20½	20⅝	20⅝	
29⅝	16⅝	Amstar	1.90	7.5	3	48	25⅝	36	25⅛	—½
5⅝	4⅝	Amst	pf .88	14.		19	5	5	5	
49	32⅛	Amstd	2.48	7.1	7	35	35⅛	34⅝	35	—⅛
30⅝	15½	Anslop	s		24	40	18⅝	18	18	—⅛
20⅝	15	Anchor	1.36	8.1	6	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
27	19⅝	AnClay	1.20	4.6	5	37	24⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
34⅛	10⅝	Ahsville	.68	2.3	13	219	u33⅝	32⅝	34⅝	+⅛
44⅝	25	Antheus	1.20	3.0	9	499	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝	—⅛
28⅛	12⅝	Anixtr	s .16	1.1	11	65	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
10	5	Anita	n .32	2.3	8	30	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Anthny	.40	6.4	8	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28⅛	17⅝	Apcos	s .24	1.2	18	135	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—½
38½	18⅝	ApchP	un2e	8.4		34	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	—⅛
56⅝	47	ApPw	pfB.12	13.		s200	56	55½	56	+3
39	14½	ApPw	pfZ.65	15.		82	15	15	15	—⅛
24⅛	18⅛	ApIMg		2.		253	7	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
39	25	Arcata	1.28	3.8	9	104	33½	33⅛	33½	+⅛
60	25½	Arcst	pfZ.16	6.3		7	35	35	35	+1
23⅛	13½	ArchD	s.160	.8	7	1561	17⅝	17⅝	17½	—⅛
19⅝	18⅝	ArizPS	2.20	12.	6	417	19	18⅝	18⅝	—½
94⅝	79⅛	ArizPf	10.70	13.		s1320	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
13⅝	7	ArkBst	.60	7.4	4	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
61⅛	29⅛	Arkla	1.60	4.5	11	37	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	—⅛
16⅝	11	Arkla	wi			175	17⅝	17⅛	u17½	17½	—⅝
5	1⅛	ArlnRty			4	112	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	Armada				15	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
61⅝	24⅛	Armco	1.80	4.3	6	154	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅝
32⅝	21	Armr	pfZ.10	8.3		6	27⅝	27	27	—½
29½	23½	Armr	pfA.75	14.		s210	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
39⅝	18⅝	ArmRu	1.48	4.7	5	4	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—⅛
18⅝	14	ArmWrl	1.10	4.7	7	373	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
29⅛	14⅝	ArcCo	1b	6.4	7	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
29⅛	12⅝	ArowE	s.16	1.2	20	161	13⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Artra	.20	.9	30	9	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
15	11⅝	Arvin	1.32	7.1	7	54	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	
28⅛	19½	Arvin	pf 2.	8.8		6	25	25	25	+ ⅛
48⅝	24⅝	Asarco	1.40e	3.7	15	s324	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ½
45⅝	27	AshIDil	2.40	7.2	12	254	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—⅝
37⅝	31⅛	AshOil	pfA.50	12.		2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅝
44	32⅛	AshOil	pfJ.94	10.		19	29⅝	37⅝	38⅛	—⅝
31⅝	29⅝	AsdDG	1.40	7.0	7	108	24⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
53⅝	42⅛	AsdD	pfA.75	10.		10	44⅛	45⅛	45⅛	
14⅛	6⅛	AMad	n	.23		46	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+⅛
38	20	Athlne	1.50	5.4	5	7	28	27⅝	28	
13⅝	5	AtcyEl	2.12	13.	5	867	16	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
17⅝	38⅛	AtlRich	2.20	4.8	8	967	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅛
39	29½	AtlRc	pfB.75	12.		s310	31	30½	30½	
177	91⅛	AtlRc	prZ.80	2.4		3	116⅝	116	116	— ½
58	18⅝	AllasCp			4	119	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	23⅝	Augat	s .32	1.2	18	64	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅝
21⅛	21⅝	AutDt	s .44	1.6	18	891	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	16	AvcoCo	1.20	4.1	5	243	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
26½	17⅝	Avery	.80	2.1	12	238	25⅝	23½	25⅝	—⅝
40½	29	Avnet	1b	2.0	12	581	41	40⅝	41	—⅛
43⅝	30⅝	Avon	2	9.3	8	1540	33	32	32⅛	—⅝
46	16⅝	Avdin			13	20	35⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
				—	B—B	—				
23⅝	13⅝	BT Mtg				7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	11⅛	Balrnc	n .40	2.9	6	174	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+ ⅛
53⅛	31⅝	BlrInt	.40	1.5	12	627	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	—⅝
24⅛	14⅝	Baldor	.32	3.3	13	19	34	34	34	
56	34	BaldwU	Ltd	3.0	8	249	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	
83	54⅝	BldU	pf 2.04	2.4		9	77	77	77	+2⅛
34⅝	24⅝	BalCo	1.80	5.2	7	93	u35	34½	34⅝	+⅛
32⅛	17⅝	BallyMf	.10	3 11	2257		31⅝	30½	30⅝	—1⅛
25⅝	18⅝	BaltGE	2.48	11.	6	1961	20	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
24⅛	22	Balt	prB4.50	13.		s50	34⅛	34⅛	34½	
28	19⅝	Bandag	.80	2.9	11	119	u28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
29⅛	14⅝	Bangr	s .40	4.0	4	28	28	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
47⅝	31½	BkNY	3.28	7.4	6	252	44	43⅛	43½	—⅝
14⅝	11⅝	BkNva	1.14	7.5	7	36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
30⅝	21⅝	BnkAm	1.52	4.5	7	34	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
29⅝	22	BkAR7	n2.20	8.6	9	10	26⅛	25⅝	25½	—⅝
27⅝	24⅝	BnkTr	s1.85	5.3	5	278	35	34	34⅝	—⅛
33	16⅝	BkTr	prZ.50	13.		7	19½	19	19	—⅝
37	27	BkTr	pfA.22	13.		2	33½	33	33	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Banner	.16	1.5	12	35	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+½
22⅝	14⅝	BardCR	.48	1.5	16	187	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
34	14⅝	BarnGp	1	6.4	8	13	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25⅝	16⅛	Barnet	s .36	3.6	5	66	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ½
23⅝	13⅝	BaryWr	.20	1.3	10	100	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅛
9⅛	3⅛	BasRes	.24r	4.5	11	x56	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
48⅛	41	Bausch	1.56	3.2	15	133	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	—⅝
23⅝	22⅝	BcVTr	s .38	1.7	17	43	23⅛	22⅝	23⅝	—⅛
11⅛	7	BayFin		15		48	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
22½	17⅝	BayBIG	2.32	12.	8	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7½	Bayuk	.75i		7	53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
32⅝	22½	Bearing	1	3.1	5	30	u32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	—⅛
21⅛	16⅛	BeatFd	1.40	7.7	6	221b	18⅛	18	18⅛	
46⅝	23	Beat	pf 3.38	9.5		10	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
47	23⅝	Beckm	.48		9	34	1172	43⅛	42½	42⅝	—⅝
54⅛	37⅛	BechD	1.16	2.3	13	57	44½	47⅝	48	
28	7½	Beker		1.0	13	235	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
37⅝	21⅛	BelcoP	s.600	2.2	6	95	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
8⅛	5⅝	BeldnH	.360	5.4	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
33⅝	16⅝	BellInc	.96	3.1	7	87	19⅛	18⅝	19	—⅝
15⅝	10⅛	BellInd	.24	1.5	9	27	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅛	14⅛	BelCd	0136		6	8	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛
32⅝	22⅝	Bemis	1.40	4.4	6	7	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
67½	50⅝	Bendix	3.32	4.7	3	229	58⅝	58	58⅛	+⅝
64½	42⅝	Bendix	pf 4.54	8.4		25	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+⅝
25⅝	16⅛	BeneCp	2	10.		330	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
31⅛	25½	Benef	pfL20	15.		5	28⅝	28	28⅝	—⅛
111⅛	85⅛	Benef	pfL50	4.2		250	88½	88½	88½	
11⅝	4⅝	BengPB	.29e	5.9	5	694	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅝
5⅝	3	Berkey				169	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
29⅛	17	BestPd	.22	1.7	7	544	19	17⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
32	19⅝	BethSt	1.40	7.0	4	527	23⅛	22⅝	23	
38	25	BlsThr	s.60	2.1	12	969	28⅝	27⅛	28½	+1
29	18⅝	BlsIrn	1.04	4.1	11	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
34½	9	BlsFSL	.20i			59	12⅝	13	13	— ⅛
24	6⅛	BrownIf				303	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
34⅛	20½	BlkHPw	2.16	9.9	6	178	21⅛	21⅛	22⅝	—⅛
25	14⅝	BlkrJn	1	4.9	8	23	u23⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	BlkL	1.14	6.1	6	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
38	28⅝	BlckHR	1.92	5.1	12	3822	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	BlueB	1.80	7.0	7	12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	BobStar				92	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
44⅛	22⅛	Boeing	1.40	6.1	4	3629	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
46⅛	26⅛	BolseC	1.90	5.3	8	433	36	35⅝	36⅛	
38	32⅛	Borden	2.05	7.1	6	400	29⅛	28⅝	29	
28⅝	18⅝	BorgW	s		7	405	28½	28⅛	28⅝	
4½	2	Borrms	.16i	4.7		31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	9⅝	BosEd	2.80	12.	2	80	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
9⅝	7⅝	BosE	pfL48	15.		x260	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
24	8	BosE	pr1.47	14.		20	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
10⅛	9	BosE	pr1.48	15.		14	10	9⅝	10	
2⅛	1⅛	Bronlf				445	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
24⅝	21	Briggs	1.28a	4.6	10	7	23½	22⅝	23⅛	—⅛
58⅝	43½	BrisMy	1.84	3.3	13	509	57⅛	55⅝	56⅝	—⅝
42	47	BrsMs	pf 2		1		59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	—⅛
44⅝	17⅝	BritPt	1.96e	7.3	4	139	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
15⅝	14	Brock	n .10	7.3	10	101	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
17⅝	13⅛	BrkwGt	1.20	8.0	6	x35	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
25⅝	19	BkyUG	2.40	10.	6	72	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅛
20	10⅛	BkUG	pfZ.47	14.		9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
32⅝	24⅝	BkUG	pfZ.95	15.		3	32	32	32	—⅛
31⅛	15⅛	BwnSh	1.32	7.0	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
21	19⅝	BwnGp	s1.40	6.6		45	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
32⅝	23	BwnFer	.84	2.6	12	222	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
22½	13	BrnwK	.90	7.5	7	202	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
38½	24⅝	Brnsk	prZ.40	7.1		5	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
44	29⅝	BrushW	1.20	3.1	11	65	34⅛	34	34⅛	—⅛
34	14⅝	BucyEr	.88	5.2	9	1281	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2	4	Budg	pf .60	12.		1	5	5	5	—⅛
16⅝	8	Bundy	.40g	7.1	2	19	6⅝	6⅛	6½	—⅛
14⅝	13⅝	BurlJrH	2.16	14.		27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
27½	17	BurlInd	1.52	6.6	5	161	23⅝	23	23⅝	
76⅛	37	BrlNth	1.52p	2.8	8	672	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—⅝
6⅛	4⅝	BrlNo	pf .53	11.		7	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	BrlNr	pfJ.13	13.		1	15	15	15	
22⅝	15⅛	Burnd	s .48	4.8	7	72	17½	17

هكذا من الأصل

Advance Seen By Japanese in Carbon Fiber

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japanese scientists said Wednesday that they have produced a new type of carbon fiber that is an improvement over current types.

Morinobu Endo of Shinshu University in Nagoya, central Japan, said he and a colleague, Tsuneo Koyama, had manufactured a high-quality carbon fiber by using small metal particles, including iron, nickel and cobalt.

The product is said to be five times as hard as the finest of carbon fibers now available. Its electric resistance is one-tenth to one-hundredth that of existing types, Mr. Endo said. He said that would make the carbon fiber especially useful in electronics manufacture.

For commercial production, the scientists will collaborate with a Japanese chemical firm, Showa Denko. An official of the firm said it hopes to manufacture the product by 1984.

The Shinshu University team has launched research into developing the fiber product in cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Pennsylvania and universities in France, Mr. Endo said.

Philippines Awards Eurocredit Mandate

Reuters

LONDON — The Philippine central bank has given the mandate to raise its $300-million Eurocredit to a group of banks led by Manufacturers Hanover, Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya said Wednesday without giving further details.

Banking sources said the loan would be for 10 years at a split interest rate spread of ⅝ to ¾ percentage point over London interbank offered rates. They said final negotiations were continuing.

Japan's Robots Offer A Glimpse of Future

(Continued from Page 7)

had more than 300 serious inquiries from U.S. companies alone, for systems ranging in cost from $1 million to $50 million. One company, Cincinnati Inc., has purchased a $5-million system.

An indication of the general interest is that more than 600 foreigners have visited the plant in the past few months — mostly business executives, but also labor leaders and U.S. congressmen. Many were sufficiently curious to come even before the factory began operating Oct. 23.

Edge in Application

The Yamazaki plant, observers generally agree, represents a more flexible automated system than anything yet developed in Western Europe or the United States. But the Japanese edge in computerized manufacturing is not a matter of superior technology.

"They are certainly not ahead in technology in the sense of breakthroughs," said James C. Abegglen, vice president of the Boston Consulting Group in Tokyo. "They simply have the capacity to apply existing technology more quickly."

Mr. Yamazaki readily concedes that, individually, the parts of his company's system are not new, and some are made abroad.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Yamazaki plant is the painstaking engineering and computer software development that ensure that the various parts of the system mesh smoothly. The development program, dubbed "Project 21" for the 21st century, began two and a half years ago. The total cost of the new plant, including engineering, was $18.6 million.

New Industrial Revolution

The manless plant is largely the result of many earlier steps in the application of microelectronics and computerization to manufacturing. This trend has been called the second Industrial Revolution, a change that is expected to revolutionize the manufacturing process and the work place as much as the introduction of mass production did in the late 18th century.

When it comes to welcoming the new technology on the factory floor, Japan has been the pacesetter in such industries as automobiles, steel, electronics and machine tools.

"Japan has now set the standard and established the modus operandi for manufacturing in several key industries," observed Kenichi Ohmae, a managing director of McKinsey & Co. in Tokyo.

Mr. Ohmae points to the Japanese auto industry as a prime example. At the beginning of the 1970s, the Japanese industry was producing 2.5 million to 3 million cars a year and its total employment, including subcontractors, was about 450,000 people. By 1980, production had quadrupled to between 10 millioo and 11 million and the total work force was still about 450,000, Mr. Ohmae said.

Boosting Productivity

That increase in productivity was possible largely because so much of the work in recent years has been done by industrial robots.

Japanese industry as a whole has more robots in use than are in use in the rest of the world combined, it is widely believed. Counts of the robot population differ because there are varying views as to just what qualifies as a robot.

However, by a restrictive standard, there were 11,250 robots in use in Japan at the end of last year, compared with 4,370 in the United States, according to Paul H. Aron, executive vice president of Daiwa Securities America.

Widening Robot Gap

Furthermore, it appears that the robot gap will widen, since Japanese companies generally have more ambitious plans for installing them. For instance, Matsushita Electric has said that by 1990 it intends to be using 100,000 robots in its factories. The largest robot program of a U.S. firm is General Motors, which says it may have 14,000 robots by 1990, Mr. Aron said.

Within Japan's $4-billion-a-year machine tool industry, Yamazaki is known as among the most aggressive in applying the new technology. This has paid off handsomely for the family firm, which until recently had been a modest-sized concern.

During the past three years, Yamazaki has quadrupled its revenues to about $350 million this year. By 1984, Mr. Yamazaki estimated, the company's annual sales may reach $580 million or so. As a privately held concern, Yamazaki does not disclose profit figures. But as Mr. Yamazaki, 42, toured the company's facilities outside Nagoya with a visitor, he noted that orders could decline by 50 percent and the company would still be profitable.

Yamazaki is also an example that lends support to the view that labor-saving technology actually increases a company's employment. More efficient manufacturing, the theory goes, enhances competitiveness and enlarges business more than enough to offset the fact that fewer workers are needed to produce a given quantity of goods.

Despite the use of computer and robot technology, the Yamazaki work force has grown from 1,200 employees to 2,000 during the past five years.

The manless plant requires only 12 persons to operate the factory for three shifts: six during each of the first two shifts and none during the night shift. To produce its monthly quota of 1,400 precision parts with a traditional system would require more than 220 workers.

The machines do not perform in unison, as in standard aotomation. Rather, each works independently, making an individual part different from its neighboring machining center.

Each of the 18 machining centers is equipped with a video screen that can report 350 types of problems, along with other information. But most of the problems it can handle itself. If a drill bit breaks, the machine recognizes this with one of its electronic sensors.

Then one of its two hoge yellow wheels spins a replacement tool into place and the work continues. Any delay that might affect the overall coordination of the system is reported to the central Digital Equipment Corp. computer that sits in a glass-enclosed room at one end of the factory.

Oil Output Rise Posted by Nigeria

United Press International

LAGOS — Nigeria's oil production climbed to an average 1.25 million barrels a day in October from 1.06 million barrels a day in September, the OPEC news agency has reported.

Nigeria had been forced to cut its output to 700,000 barrels a day in August from 1.9 million barrels daily at the start of this year because of a lack of buyers. But since Aug. 28, Nigeria has shaved its basic crude prices from $40 a barrel to an effective rate of $34.50.

The Nigerian central bank said the nation's external reserves had stayed above the $5-billion level for the first eight months of this year, "seemingly unaffected by the drastic decline in oil exports which normally account for about 93 percent of all foreign exchange earnings," the news agency said. But it said foreign exchange reserves dropped sharply in September.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
on November 30, 1981: U.S. $93.30

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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New Issue 2nd December, 1981

U.S. $150,000,000

The First Canadian Bank

Bank of Montreal

(A Canadian Chartered Bank)

16¼ PER CENT. DEBENTURES, SERIES 7, DUE 1991

(Subordinated to deposits and other liabilities)

Issue Price 100%

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited — Morgan Stanley International
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NEW ISSUE — *The Debentures have not been registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 and may not be offered or sold in the United States of America or to nationals or residents thereof. These Debentures having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.* — NOVEMBER 1981

U.S. $50,000,000

Transco International N.V.

(Incorporated in the Netherlands Antilles)

16¼% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1988

Unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — December 3, 1981

NEW ZEALAND

DM 200,000,000

9¾% Bearer Bonds of 1981/1989

Issue Price: 100½%

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
AMRO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED — CREDIT LYONNAIS
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
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Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
Banco di Roma
Banco di Roma per la Svizzera S.A.
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited
Bank of America International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bank of New Zealand
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Privée S.A.
Banque Rothschild
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank International S.A.
Commerzbank (South East Asia) Ltd.
Copenhagen Handelsbank
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Chimique
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credito Italiano
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe Limited
Delbrück & Co.
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
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Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dominion Securities Ames Limited
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
EuroPartners Securities Corporation
European Banking Company Limited
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Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
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Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz – Girozentrale –
Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie
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Lloyds Bank International Limited
LTCB International Limited
Manufacturers Hanover Limited
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Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd
Morgan Stanley International Limited
The National Bank of New Zealand Ltd.
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nomura International Limited
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Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Royal Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken Investments, Ltd.
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Renouf International (NZ) Limited
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Salomon Brothers International Limited
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Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co.
Shearson Loeb Rhoades International Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.
20½	10¼	GleasW	.80	6.3	4	13	12	11¾	12	
34½	15¼	GlobM s	.20	.9	10	1325	22¼	22	22	—⅛
35¾	18½	GloNug		.9	181		23½	22¼	22¼	—1½
15	7	GldWF	.84	4	21		9⅝	9½	9½	—¼
28⅛	12¼	Gdrch	1.56	7.4	5	214	21	21	21	
77¾	46⅛	Gdrch	pf7.85	12.		2100	68	68	68	+1¼
28⅝	23	Gdrch	pf3.12	12.		0	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28¼	13	Goldzr	1.20	6.9	10	464	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
30⅝	21¾	GoldJ	e .36	3.6	5	41	15⅝	18⅝	15½	+⅛
29¾	21	Gould	1.72	7.2	10	210	24	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
59⅝	38⅛	Grace	2.60	5.7	6	1216	45½	45	45¼	—1¼
44⅝	32⅛	Grainger	1.08	2.8	10	113	39⅝	39	39	—14
15	9⅝	Granitvl	1	10.11		10	10⅛	10	10	
6⅝	3⅛	GtAlPc			194		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45	27½	GtLkIs	.80e	2.1	24	34	37⅝	37	37½	+⅛
23	22¼	GNIrn	4.52e	17.	9	13	26⅛	30⅛	26¼	
47⅝	32	GtNeNk	2	8.4	5	32	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—⅜
20	12	GWFIn	.84	6.1	16	1443	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
20½	12½	Greyh	1.20	7.4	5	479	15¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
4⅝	1¾	Greyh	wt			93	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
11	5⅝	GrowG	s .36	5.1	7	69	7⅛	7	7	—¼
5	2⅝	GtNtRy		31	25		2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
39⅝	31⅛	Grum	1.40	5.4	12	249	25	24⅝	25	+⅛
23	17⅝	Grum	pf2.80	14.		10	20½	20⅝	20⅝	—½
19¼	9½	Guardl	s.32	1.9	2	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
21⅝	14⅝	GtWst	.73	4.3	4	252	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
31	25⅝	GtWW	pf 4.08	6.1		1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
32⅝	30⅝	GtUtil	2.80	7.6	6	1641	33	36⅝	36⅝	
26⅛	12	GuNRes	.371	2.3		141	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—½
34⅝	18⅝	GulR	pf1.20	6.7		7	19½	19½	19½	—⅝
12⅝	10⅝	GlFstU	1.40	12.	8	2096	12¼	13	13	—¼
25⅝	15½	GulRfd	1.32	6.6	7	221	20	19⅝	20	
50½	36¼	GTU	pf 3.75	9.6		30	39½	39½	39½	—1⅝
19⅝	9¼	Gutton	.60	6.5	15	203	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
				H—H—H						
9½	4⅝	HMW		6	85		6¼	5⅝	6	—⅝
7⅝	5½	Haloco		32	160		7	7	7	
35¼	26⅝	HelPB	1.66	5.7	11	115	29⅝	28⅝	29	—¼
57	44⅝	Halbtn	1.60	2.8	11	1777	58⅝	57½	57⅝	—⅜
35⅝	23¼	HamrP	1.64	4.3	5	32	38⅝	38	38	
12⅝	10	HanJS	1.47e	13.	4	37	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
18⅝	10½	HanJI	1.84g	12.		161	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Hndlmn	1	7.3	8	318	13⅝	13½	13⅝	—⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Hndryn	.40	3.3	11	290	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
39½	29	Hanna	2	3.9	6	7	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
20⅝	16	HarBJ	e 1	6.1	7	7	14⅝	18⅛	16½	—½
24⅝	17⅝	Harind	s .50	2.2	14	25	22½	23⅛	23⅛	+¼
23⅝	9⅝	Harnischf	.40	3.2	4	169	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—¼
30¼	22⅝	HarrBk	2.20	7.9	7	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
44⅝	37½	Harris	.50	2.1	12	57	41½	41	41	—⅛
21⅝	15¼	Harsco	e 1.20	6.3	30	184	19	19	19	—⅛
24⅝	13⅛	HartSM	1.12	4.4	7	211	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
40⅝	27⅝	HartH	.40	2.4	13	17	33½	33⅛	33⅛	—⅝
16⅝	6	HartZd	.40	5.3	11	3	9⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
14⅝	11⅛	HaltSe	1.480	13.	9	13	13	13	13	+⅛
26⅝	18⅝	HwlEl	2.34	11.	7	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
19⅝	5⅝	HavesA				275	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
29	15⅝	Hazeltn	.80	3.1	13	29	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
1⅝	7⅝	Hecla	e .25	2.8	7	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
34⅝	8⅝	HecM	e .50	4.7	16	54	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
32⅝	19⅝	Helim	1.44a	2.4	9	33	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
18⅝	20⅝	Helmr	e	7	143		20⅝	20	20	—⅛
20⅝	9⅝	Helenc	e	6	19	128	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
27⅝	17½	HellrInt	1.20	6.4	6	352	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1
54½	29½	HelmP	.20	7.13		30	36⅝	37⅝	36¼	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	HemCo			2		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅝	18	Herculs	1.32	6.2	7	1419	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+¼
41	30	Hershy	1.90	5.3	6	62	36¼	35⅝	36¼	—⅛
16	8⅝	Hesstn	.20	3.1	11		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	11	Hestn	pf1.40	14.		42	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
28	24⅝	Heublin	2	5.7	8	777	26⅝	26	26	—⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Hewlt	e .32	.4	16	1220	81⅝	80⅝	81	—⅛
44⅝	21¼	Hexcel	.60	2.7	18	113	22½	22	22¼	—½
25⅝	9⅝	HiShear	.30	4.3	5	40	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21⅝	14	HiVol	.84	4.8	7	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
48⅝	29⅝	Hilnbd	1.44	3.8	9	29	48⅝	48½	48½	+⅛
52½	33¼	Hilton	1.80	4.4	10	1224	41⅝	41	41	—⅛
23⅝	21⅝	Holiday	.74	2.5	8	216	29⅝	29¼	29¼	—⅛
42⅝	28	Hollys	.20	2.6	6	43	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+¼
8⅝	4⅝	HmeG	pf1.10	13.		48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
86⅝	36⅛	Homstk	.40	1.0	16	995	40¼	39	39	+⅝
58⅛	32½	Honda	.37e	1.1	8	6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	Homwd	1.20	4.7	8	893	12⅝	12	12	—1⅛
24⅝	16¼	HoovU	1.24	4.3	7	54	29	18⅝	19¼	+⅛
18	13⅝	HorlzBn	1.40	8.8	6	8	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
14⅝	21¼	Horizon	.571	4.4	6	63	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
30⅝	21⅝	HospCr	s .60	3.1	8	802	29⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
38¼	12	HostInt	.40	2.3	24	722	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
30	23⅛	HougMf	1.40	6.4	6	21	30	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	HousFn	.20	2.9	10		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
19¼	14¼	Houstal	1.65	10.	9	492	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
43	32½	HoInt	pf2.37	6.8		1	34⅝	34½	34½	—1
28⅛	21⅝	HoInt	pf3.50	10.	15	25	34	30	30	—1¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.
48	41	HoInt	pf4.25	14.		20	44¼	44⅝	44½	+⅛
21⅝	16⅝	Houlc	e .2	11.	6	1078	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
63⅝	37¼	HouNG	1.50	3.4	7	146	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—½
32	17⅝	HouGRy	1.32e	6.2	49	219	21⅝	21¼	21¼	—⅛
21⅝	8¼	Howell	.40	3.9	4	17	12⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
34	10⅝	HowPt		.11	53		14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
18⅝	18⅝	Hubbrd	2	12.	8	35	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
31⅛	17⅝	HudM	s .40			32	20⅝	20½	20½	—⅛
19⅛	12½	Hutty	.40	4.2	2	28	14¼	14	14⅛	—⅛
48⅝	29¼	HughT	s .60	1.6	10	821	43⅝	42½	43⅝	
46⅝	29	Human	s.60	1.7	15	510	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1¼
29⅝	16¼	Hume	pf2.80	12.		16	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	HuntCh	.40	3.8	34	22	10½	12½	10¼	
47	19⅝	HuttEF	s.80	1.9	10	433	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—⅛
21⅛	13⅝	Hydrl	n 1.60	9.5	6	30	19¼	17⅝	19¼	+⅛
				I—I—I						
41¼	28⅛	IC Ind	2.20	4.3	6	573	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
51	42¼	IC Ie	pf 3.50	6.6		80	53	52⅝	52⅝	—⅛
7½	4	ICN			62		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
56⅝	35⅝	INACp	2.40	6.0	7	2028	40½	47⅝	47⅝	—⅛
15⅝	12⅝	INAIn	1.92	14.		18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31¼	11⅝	IU Int	1.10	7.7	6	302	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—⅛
40⅝	23	IUInt	pf1.20	4.4		27	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
23½	18⅝	IdahoP	2.64	12.	7	117	23¼	22¼	23⅝	—⅛
36¼	19¼	IdealB	1.70	8.0	7	265	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	+1⅛
8	3¼	IdealT			29	341	9⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
21⅝	16⅝	IllPwr	2.48	12.	7	363	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
15¼	13¼	IlPow	pf2.04	15.		x2009	14⅝	16	16	—⅜
17	14½	IlPow	pf2.13	14.		x100	15⅝	18⅝	15⅝	—⅛
17½	14¼	IlPow	pf2.21	14.		x1000	15⅝	15⅝	18⅝	
18⅝	15¼	IlPow	pf2.35	14.		x400	17	17	17	
32⅝	26¼	IlPow	pf4.12	14.		x30	30	30	30	
51	43½	IlPow	pf5.52	12.		00	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—⅝
34⅝	28⅝	IlPow	pf4.47	14.		x100	32	32	32	
33⅝	24⅝	ITW	1.80	2.7	9		28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30⅝	18⅝	ImpOil	.60e	3.4		521	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
23⅝	13½	INCO	.20	1.4		1634	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
12	9⅝	IndCap			6	76	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
49½	41⅝	IndIM	pf7.06	13.		x200	47½	46⅝	47½	
93⅝	78	IndIM	pf 12	14.		x70	83	83	83	
15⅝	13½	IndIM	pf2.15	16.		16	14⅝	13⅝	13¼	—¼
16	13¼	IndIM	pf2.25	15.		9	15⅝	15	15	—½
22½	17	IndIM	pf2.25	15.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
26⅝	19⅝	IndGas	1.84	12.	6	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
23⅝	18	IndPL	2.40	16.	8	49	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
27	18¼	IndNat	2	7.4	5	34	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
32⅝	19½	Inexco	.12	.5	21	252	24⅝	22	23⅝	—1⅛
80	57⅝	InspcR	2.40	5.8	7	151	59⅝	58½	58⅝	—⅜
48	31⅝	InsR	pf 2.35	6.7		12	35½	34⅝	35⅝	—⅛
17⅝	8⅝	IngrTec	.54	4.8	8	92	9⅝	9	9	—⅜
26	22¼	InldStl	3	8.5	5	567	24⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Inmksa	1b	5.8	8	47	17⅝	17	17½	
1⅛	⅝	Instinv			34	11-15		⅝	⅝	
22⅝	11⅝	IntegRs			7	21	16	16	16	
22⅝	13½	IntRFn	n.40	2.7	7	13	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
15⅝	10⅝	IntSv	s.10c	13.		28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
57⅝	44¼	Interco	2.20	5.9	6	170	48⅝	48½	48⅝	—⅛
45	34⅝	IntTk	2.40	7.3	4	12	34	33⅝	34	+⅛
16	11	IntAlu	.40	4.1	6	28	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
17⅝	48⅝	IBM	3.44	6.5	9	3027	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	—1
30¼	17⅝	IntFlav	1	2.6	14	12	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
21⅝	7¼	IntHarv	.200		400	774	8⅝	9⅛	9	
49⅝	34⅝	IntHr	pf5.24	13.	6	100	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
46¼	36⅝	IntMin	2.60	7.6	6	697	34⅝	34	34⅝	
23⅝	16⅝	IntMult	1.48	6.6	6	12	23	21⅝	21⅝	
31⅝	27⅝	IntPap	2.80	5.9	5	541	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	
20⅝	9⅝	IntRect	.32	3.0	17	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
51⅝	41⅝	IntTT	2.44	5.9	9	1470	41⅝	40	40⅝	—⅛
46½	47½	ITT	prH 4	7.1		6	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+1⅛
54⅝	48⅝	ITT	prK 4	8.3		34	48½	48	48½	+½
53	41⅝	ITT	pfO 5	11.		6	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—⅝
44	31⅝	IntTT	pf2.25	5.8		3	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
59	42⅝	IntTT	pf4.50	9.0		2	50	50	50	
22½	17	IntJP	pf2.25	15.		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
28⅝	22⅝	IntStl	.80	3.1	5	167	24⅝	23½	23⅝	—⅛
37½	30¼	InpGs	1.68	2.6	9	16	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+⅛
13⅝	5⅝	IntBakr				122	12	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	IntgPw	1.64	13.	6	119	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
17	13⅝	IoPw	pf2.28	14.		x300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅝
11	7	IowaEl	1.72	13.	8	34	13⅝	13½	13½	
18⅝	16⅝	IowaIG	2.20	12.	8	34	19⅝	18	18	—⅛
19⅝	16⅝	IowaPS	2.40	12.	7	26	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	IowaRs	2.73	13.	6	44	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	IpcoCo	.20	4.0	11	10	5⅝	5	5	—⅛
80	40⅝	IrvoBk	3.04	5.7	5	218	53⅝	53	53	—⅛
42⅝	18⅝	IsKCo	.30e	1.4	16	119	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
				J—J—J						
28½	17⅝	JWT	e 1.44	6.1	10	1	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
30⅝	21⅝	JmesF	1.40	6.2	12	54	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
28⅝	11⅝	JRvr	s .40	2.6	8	224	15	14⅝	15	
70½	44	JRvr	pf2.40	5.8		40	42	42	42	
18⅝	7⅝	Jamsw	.12	1.4	5	35	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11⅝	8⅝	JeanP	1.07e	9.4		147	11½	11	11⅝	
36	23½	JeffPil	1.52	5.1	6	99	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
57	21⅝	JerC	pf 9.24	17.		x100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—⅝
50½	42⅝	JerC	pf 8.13	17.		x300	48	47	47	—1

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chge Prev Quot.
48½	42⅝	JerC	pf 7.88	18.		x20	45	45	45	
73	59½	JerC	pf13.50	17.		x50	81	81	81	
73	59½	JerC	pf 2.12	17.		x100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+⅛
13⅝	11⅝	JerC	pf 1.70	13.		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
45⅝	35⅝	JewelC	2.24	6.4	6	74	35⅝	34⅝	35	
33	26	JswIC	pf		91	25	25	25	25	
9⅝	3⅝	Jewlcr		5	25	6⅝	4	4	4	
37⅝	28¼	JhnJn	e .88	2.4	17	678	37⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1
34⅝	18	JohnEF		32	156	30⅝	31⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
42½	22⅝	JohnCo	1.40	5.7	7	49	24⅝	24⅝	24½	—⅛
42	80	JohnC	pf 2	4.7		8	36⅝	30	30	—1⅛
12⅝	9⅝	JonLan	.60	5.8		17	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
28⅝	19⅝	Jorgen	e .1	4.0	6	9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
20½	14	Josten	s .84	4.0	9	457	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
42⅝	30⅝	JoyMf	s1.40	3.3	8	84	37	36⅝	36⅝	—⅝
				K—K—K						
3⅝	3⅛	KO1	e		3	801	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅝
9⅝	4⅝	KDT	.221		23	50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
55⅝	24⅝	KLM			8	5	37⅛	37	37	—½
23⅝	15⅝	Kmart	.76	6.0	9	2695	14⅝	13⅝	14	—⅛
27⅝	19⅝	KaisAl	1.40	4.9	4	962	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
25⅝	19⅝	KaisCe	1.40	6.5	5	141	21½	21¼	21¼	+⅛
30⅝	15⅝	KalC	pf 1.37	5.3	1		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
50	34⅝	KaiIrSl		3.8	7	947	47⅝	44⅝	47¼	+⅝
13⅝	7½	KaneM	.28	2.3	7	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
39	18⅝	Kane	.76	4.1	11	18	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
34⅝	18⅝	KCtyPL	2.96	12.	5	121	23⅝	22⅝	23¼	+⅛
30	24	KCPL	pf3.80	14.		x100	29	29	29	
22½	27	KCPL	pf4.35	15.		x110	21⅝	30	28	—1½
14⅝	14	KCPL	pf2.38	13.	2	2	14½	14½	14½	—⅝
17½	15⅝	KCPL	pf2.53	15.		10	16	16	16	+⅝
36⅝	20⅝	KCSo	s		10	60	34⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+½
16½	13⅝	KanGE	2.13	12.	6	209	14⅝	16	16⅝	—⅝
40	30⅝	KanNS	4.40	5.6	9	x72	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
20	13	KaufFJ	1.20	11.	6	648	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
16	10	KaPL	pf2.32	14.		3	16½	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
17½	14⅝	KaPL	pf2.23	14.		33	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
8	6⅝	Kaylin			6	76	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
44	22⅝	Kelly	pf1.44	4.9	10	20	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
15⅝	9⅝	KoufBr	.24	2.4	12	117	10⅝	9⅝	10	—⅛
12	7⅝	Keller	.20	2.8	6	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
30	19⅝	Kellogg	1.50	4.5	9	160	33½	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	KelwdAl	.40	4.2	10	18	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
34⅝	24⅝	Kemdl	.32	.5	7	75	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
42⅝	26⅝	Kennt	.48	2.2	13	28	34	34	34	
17	14⅝	KyUtil	2.12	14.	8	148	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
14⅝	9⅝	KerrGs	.44	2.5	5	43	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21⅝	16⅝	KerG	pf1.70	8.4		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
30⅝	24⅝	KerrMc	e1.10	2.8	12	923	40⅝	38⅝	39⅝	—⅛
28⅝	8⅝	KeysCn		6	11	19	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
18⅝	11	KeyFds	.200	1.3	9	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
23	20⅝	KeyCo	s .48	1.8	17	19	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
50⅝	36⅛	Kidde	2	4.3	5	131	47⅝	44⅝	47	
58½	44⅝	Kid	prB 4	7.4		2	54	54	54	—½
29⅝	21⅝	Kidde	pf1.44	4.4		3	27	27	27	
73⅝	47⅝	KimbCl	3.40	4.4	7	144	77⅝	65⅝	64	—1⅝
41⅝	26	KnghRd	.92	3.8	11	83	33	32⅝	28	+⅝
21⅝	12⅝	Koger	.80	44.2	3	6	14½	14	14½+	⅛
13	7	Kohnr	s .20	1.3	20	116	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30⅝	21⅝	Koppers	1.40	5.1	11	316	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—½
27	20⅝	Koppers	4	13.		x110	31	31	31	+⅛
104	65⅝	Kroger	pf 1.10	1.1		1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+⅝
27⅝	19⅝	Kroger	1.72	4.4	6	304	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—⅛
12⅝	7	Kuhlm	.80	5.3	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
45	25⅝	KyoCe	.22e	.5	17	9	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—½
15⅝	9⅝	Kysor	.80	5.1	9	16	11	10⅝	10⅝	
				L—L—L						
11⅝	6⅛	LPE	.801		4		6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
39⅝	11⅝	LITCo	1	5.8	16	6	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
24⅝	12⅝	LTV	.071	4.0	3	872	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
48	42	LTV	pf 5	11.		1	44½	44½	44½	
30	12⅝	LaQuin	e	.6	26	75	20⅝	20	20	—⅛
30	30	Mayts	2a	7.1	10	166	39⅝	27½	27½	—1
44⅝	27⅝	McDrm	1.60	4.2	10	1140	40	38⅝	38⅝	—⅛
27⅝	17⅝	McCr	pf1.40	5.4		10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
22⅝	19⅝	McCr	pf2.40	12.		914	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
72⅝	52⅝	McDnld	1	1.5	10	965	64⅝	64

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
44⅝	25⅛	Unitrol	.8f			2530	42⅛	41½	41½	
35	22⅛	UnitD	n		13	40	22⅝	x21⅛	21⅝	—⅜
17⅝	9⅝	UnBrnd	.48	4.8	11	46	10	9⅞	10	
14	8⅛	UBrd	pf1.20		13	6	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
26½	21⅛	UCbTV	n.12	5.22		189	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	—⅝
54⅛	37⅛	UnElec	1.92	4.7	6	643	41	40⅝	40⅝	—⅛
20¼	17	Uthum	2.76	14.	5	54	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
27¼	23	Utilu	pf 3.97	15.		18	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
15¾	13	Utilv	pf 2.30	15.		260	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
28	22⅛	Utilu	pf 4	14.		97	25½	24¾	25	+⅛
39⅝	28	UnIlnd	1b	2.1	12	381	37⅝	37¼	37¼	+⅛
24⅛	16⅝	UnIlnn	.22	1.1	7	5	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
14⅝	9¼	UJersEx	1.12p	8.5	5	34	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	UtdAlM			5	58	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅝	20⅛	UnPlJn		.52	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
25	17½	USFos	2.12p	10.		12	21½	20⅝	21	—½
24⅝	11	USAir	12	.9	2	293	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
35⅝	28½	USGYps	2.40	7.1	7	75	34⅝	34	34	
34	26⅛	USGlr	pf1.20	4.1	10	38	29½	29½	29½	
33	12	USHom	.36	2.4	7	628	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
12⅛	7⅝	USInd	.76	8.3		122	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅛
43½	26	VF Co	2.40		5.7	7	x44	42⅝	41⅝	-42⅝+ ⅝
20	20¼	USLeas	.60	2.4	9	15	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
19⅝	11⅝	US Rlty	.30e	2.2	84	42	13⅝	13½	13½	
34⅝	17½	USShe	s1.25	5.8	6	433	33	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
35¼	21¼	USSteel	2	4.8	2	1520	38	39⅛	39⅛	—⅝
50¼	35	USTobc	2.40	4.8	11	38	50	49⅛	49½	—⅛
45⅝	40	UnTech	2.40	5.6	6	1297	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	—⅛
60⅝	50⅝	UTch	pf3.87	7.1		151	55½	54	54½	—1
38⅛	20	UTch	pf2.55	12.		59	22¼	22	22	—⅛
34	14⅝	UnTel	1.68	7.8	8	487	22⅝	21⅝	22	—⅛
29⅛	18⅝	UnIT	2wt1.58	6.4		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛
29⅛	16⅛	Unitrs	s .25	.9	14	23	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅝
35	11½	Univar	.68	2.0	9	55	34¼	34	34	—1
17⅝	9⅝	UnivFd	.94	6.3	8	17	15⅝	15	15⅛	
34⅝	21⅝	UnLeaf	1.52	4.6	6	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅝
69	45⅝	UnPatn		3.7	18	397	24½	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
34	18⅝	USLIFE	.68	3.7	5	239	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
32	20⅝	USLF	pf2.25	10.		47	23¼	22½	22½	—1½
4¼	2⅝	USNetInc	.240	12.		82	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
28	14⅝	UtePL	2.20	12.	8	133	19⅛	18⅝	19½	
22¼	18⅛	UtPL	pf2.80	14.		4	20	20	20	
22½	18⅝	UtPL	pf2.90	14.		52	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
18⅝	15¼	UtPL	pf2.36	14.		214	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅛
43½	26	VF Co	2.40		5.7	7	x44	42⅝	41⅝	-42⅝+ ⅝
41	31	WabR	pf4.50	14.		z220	32¼	32¼	32¼	—⅛
28½	16⅛	Wachov	1.88	4.8	8	18	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
73½	44	Wach	pf2.28	3.1		1	72	72	72	—1
7⅝	5¼	WachRl			16	70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
19⅝	10½	Wackht	.40b	2.8	11	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
33⅛	12⅝	Wolmco	.14	1.0		352	14	13¾	13⅞	+⅛
43⅝	34⅝	WlMart	.25		.4	20	151	43⅝	43⅝	
24¼	20	WlMrt	pf			1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
54⅝	37⅝	Walgrn	2	4.3	8	13	47¼	47	47	+ ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	WlkNRs	o1.22			51	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
36	21½	WalCSv	.64		1.9	12	40	35	34	
32	16⅝	WallJm	1	4.8	19	280	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
15⅛	7	WaltJ	pf	1		14	z250	7½	7½	
34	15⅛	WaltJ	pf1.60	7.0		7	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
29¼	14⅝	Warnac	1	3.8	6	44	26⅝	26½	26½	—½
38½	33¼	WrnCm	.48	1.2	15	742	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	—⅝
25	17	WarnrL	1.40	6.4	151	2130	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
43⅝	18¼	WashGs	2.44	8.3	9	91	32⅛	31½	31⅝	—½
35⅝	13⅝	WshWt	s1.08	5.4	6	102	19⅝	19	19⅝	
18⅝	15½	WshWt	2.32	13.	6	106	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
41	25⅝	Waste s	.40	1.1	21	564	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	—⅝
40	28⅛	Watkin	.68	1.9	11	6	35	35	35	—⅛
11⅛	6	WayGas	.36e	2.1	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
22	14⅛	WayG	pf1.60	8.2		1	19½	19½	19½	
6⅝	4⅛	WeanUn	.851		10	11	6	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6⅛	WebbCt			6	105	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
38	27½	WelsMx	1	2.7	9	7	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	
36⅛	23⅝	WellsF	1.92	6.9	5	53	28½	28	28	—½
24⅝	18½	WelFM	2.40	9.8	8	26	24⅝	24	24⅛	—⅛
18¼	12⅝	Wendy	n.28	1.8	10	571	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
38	10⅛	WestCo	.68	1.4	12	44	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—⅝
43⅝	28⅛	Valero	.32	1.2	7	271	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅝
16	8⅝	Valeryin	.40	3.7	6	90	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
22⅝	14⅛	VanDrn	1.12	6.7	7	2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—½
39⅝	17¼	Varco n	.08	.4	11	255	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	Varian	.52	1.8		44	29⅝	29½	29⅝	—⅛
15½	6⅝	Varo	.40	5.0	6	44	8⅝	7⅝	8	—⅛
33⅝	13¼	Vasco	.20	1.3	14	104	15⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅝
3⅝	2	Vendo				11	2⅛	2	2⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	VeriSe	1.28p	13.		27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	22	Viacm	s .25	1.0	14	24	24	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
41⅝	27	Viacm	pf2.19	6.3		14	34	33⅝	33⅝	
13⅛	9⅛	VoEPw	1.50	12.	7	590	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
59	50½	VoEP	pf8.40	15.		1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
72⅝	58	VoEP	pf9.75	15.		z340	66	64	64	—2
21⅝	18⅛	VoEP	pf2.90	14.		15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
55⅝	45⅝	VoE	pf7.72	15.		2608	51½	50⅝	51	+ ⅛
53	42⅛	VoEP	pf7.20	15.		x100	49	49	49	
54	44½	VoEP	pf7.45	15.		250	51	51	51	—1⅛
22⅛	17⅛	VtStRs	.10e	.5	10	14	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Vornado				447	13½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
28⅝	11⅛	Vulcinc	.92	5.1	7	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
54	39⅝	VulcnM	2.20	4.2	9	2	52	52	52	—⅛
25⅝	16⅝	WICOR	2.14	11.	7	57	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
35⅝	28	WPnP	pf4.50	14.		z10	22	22	22	+ ½
24	18⅝	WIPIP	s1.80	8.5	6	61	21⅝	21½	21½	—⅛
13	9⅝	WstcIT	0.92			4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
11⅝	4⅝	WnAirL				203	7⅛	6⅝	7	—⅛
20	16	WAir	pf 2	11.		17	18⅝	18	18⅝	—⅛
32⅛	19	WCNA	s .24	1.0	12	1095	26	25	25⅛	—⅝
55	38½	WPacI		3		28	53	52⅝	52⅝	+⅛
34⅝	19⅝	WUnion	1.40	4.3	12	450	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
74	45⅝	WnUn	pf4.40	6.6		3	69⅛	69	69⅛	—⅝
8⅛	7	WUn	dpf1.16	14.		55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15⅛	WU71	pf2.50	14.		7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
34½	23	WestgEl	1.80	4.9	5	2971	36⅝	36	36⅛	
44⅛	24⅛	Wstp	pf 3.80	11.		z70	35⅛	x33⅛	35⅛	—⅝
30⅛	20⅛	Wstvpc	s1.20	5.1	6	x51	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+⅝
40⅝	24⅛	Weyerhr	1.20	4.3	15	594	30⅝	30	30⅛	—⅝
53½	32⅝	Weyr	pf2.50	7.2		40	39½	38⅝	38⅝	—½
52	36⅛	Weyr	pf4.50	10.		16	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
45⅝	37⅝	WheelP	1.40	3.7	9	114	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—1
58	38⅛	WhelF	pf4.12	10.		6	40½	40½	40½	
65	36½	WhelF	pf 2	4.8		13	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1
40⅛	17⅝	WhelPit		6		25	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
40	28	WhlPl	pf 6	13.		2	28	40	39¼	—⅝
40	30	WhlPl	pf 6	15.		2	30	30	30	
30½	17⅛	Whirlpl	1.60	6.0	7	x130	27	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	WhitC	1.50	5.4	5	119	28⅛	27⅝	28	—⅛
35⅝	20⅛	WhitWk	1.40	4.3	9	1034	37½	36⅝	37⅛	—⅝
17	9½	Wickes	.70b	7.9	8	104	10	9⅝	9⅝	
8	4⅝	Wieldt	.44	7.5	39	23	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
49	22⅛	William	1.20	4.4	6	983	27⅛	26⅝	27	
17½	7	WilshO	.82f	8.5	30	61	9½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
37⅛	26⅛	WinDx	2.16	7.0	5	49	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅝
6⅛	2⅛	Winnbgo		.20		55	4	2⅞	3⅜	—⅛
7⅝	4½	WinterJ	.50	11.	77	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29¼	19½	WisEP	2.20	10.	7	450	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
72	60⅝	WisE	pf8.90	13.		z30	67	67	67	
61¼	52½	WisE	pf7.75	14.		z100	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅝
23⅝	19⅛	WisG	pf2.55	12.		24	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	WiscPL	2.08	10.	7	238	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
20⅛	14⅝	WiscPS	1.96	11.	7	42	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
32½	23½	Witco	1.80	7.1	6	19	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
24⅝	11⅝	WolvW	s .46	2.9	6	865	17	16	16	—⅛
25⅝	14½	Womet	.52	2.5	12	21	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
41⅛	21	WoodPt	.40	1.5	17	43	27⅛	26½	26½	—⅛
27⅝	17	Wolwrth	1.20	9.7	16	693	12⅝	15	15½	+⅝
38	24	Wolvr	pf2.20	8.7		6	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅛
19½	3⅝	WorldAir			61	6⅛	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
43⅛	29⅝	Wrigly	1.44a	4.8	9	76	36	35½	35⅝	—⅝
11⅝	4⅛	Wurlitzr				32	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
14	7⅝	WyleLb	.40	4.3	11	38	9½	9⅛	9⅝	—⅝
17⅝	6⅛	Wyly			52	62	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
20	13	Wynns	.60	3.1	8	13	19⅛	19	19⅛	+⅛
				X-Div.-Z						
64⅝	37⅝	Xerox	3	7.4	5	3276	40⅝	39½	39½	—⅝
22	12⅝	XTRA	.64	4.4	26	12	14⅝	14⅝	14½	—⅛
23⅛	19⅝	ZaleCp	1.36	8.9	4	12	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
40	22	Zapata	.40	1.2	9	288	34⅛	33	33	—1⅛
31¼	19⅝	Zayre	.40	1.3	7	441	31	30½	30⅝	
21½	10⅛	ZenithR	.20	2.8	10	272	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
29⅝	20⅛	Zero s	.56	1.9	13	5	29⅛	29	29⅛	
35⅝	17⅝	Zurnlnd	1.20	4.5	8	61	27	26⅝	26½	—⅛

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dec. 2, 1981

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	12 7/16-12 5/16	10 9/16-10 7/16	9 1/4-9 1/8	15 1/4-15 1/8	14 1/8-14 3/8	14 1/8-14 1/8	12 -12 3/8
2 M.	12 1/2-12 3/8	10 9/16-10 3/8	9 1/8-9 1/16	16 1/8-15 7/8	16 1/8-16 3/8	14 1/8-14 1/8	12 1/8-12 1/8
3 M.	12 9/16-12 7/16	10 9/16-10 3/8	9 1/8-9 3/16	14 3/8-14 5/8	16 1/8-17 1/8	14 1/8-14 1/8	12 1/8-12 1/8
6 M.	13 3/16-13 1/16	10 9/16-10 3/8	9 3/8-9 5/16	14 3/8-14 1/8	17 1/2-18	14 1/4-14 1/8	12 3/16-12 1/8
1 Y.	13 1/8-13 1/8	9 3/4-9 5/8	8 7/8-8 3/4	14 1/8-14 3/8	17 3/8-18 1/4	13 7/8-14 1/8	12 1/4-12 1/8

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Dec. 2, 1981

AELInd	13	13½
AFAProt	11	12
AVMCp	3⅝	4
Accuray	7⅝	8¼
AddisW	10½	11
AdvRase	3	3⅛
AfBsh s	23⅝	24⅛
AlexAlex	28⅝	28½
AllcoInc	44½	44
Altex	3½	3⅛
Amerex	18⅝	18
APurn	4⅝	4⅝
AGrast	19	19⅝
AlnGps	45⅝	46
AMCrse	30⅝	30⅝
ANatIns	14⅛	14½
ASpar	14⅝	15
A RsMg	7½	7⅝
AWeld s	22	23
Andlfte	7	7⅛
AngSA	13⅛	13¼
AndAGd	22	22
Anntec	18⅝	18⅝
ApldM s	15	15⅛
ArdenGp	3⅝	4⅛
ArdCola	46⅝	46⅝
ATGsLt	15⅛	15⅛
AtlanRs	19½	20
BalrdCp	7⅝	7⅝
BallyPr	5⅛	5⅛
BanctHE	10⅝	11
BnkcRs s	4 13-14	1-16
BeatFr	24	24⅛
BayStMk	9⅝	9⅝
Beeline	6½	7⅛
BellPt	2⅝	2⅝
BellVa	44⅝	45
BetzLab	44⅝	45
BevMed	16½	16⅝
BibNCp	11⅛	11⅝
BirdSon	11⅝	12
Birtchr	6⅝	6⅝
Blyvoor	12⅝	13
Bowzer	13	13⅛
BrnTom	30½	30½
Buckbee	8½	8⅝
BvMas	37⅝	38⅝
BurrupS	13½	13⅝
CHLFin	3⅝	3⅝
CPTs	17⅛	17⅝
CalWtSv	36	37
CamrdH	2⅝	2⅝
CapEn	15⅛	7⅝
CapSwa	13	14½
CptnAir	4⅝	5
CarbCp	17	17⅛
CharRiv	30½	30½
ChmSs	11⅝	11⅝
ChrtHou s	28⅝	30½
ChmLea	17½	19⅝
ChesUn	16	16
Chubb	50⅝	51
CirRco	6	6½
CitzSoGa	9	9⅛
CitzUtA	35⅝	36
CitzUtB	33½	34⅛
ClarkJL	24½	25⅛
ClowCo	5⅝	6
CoirTle	10⅝	11
ColoGas	¼	11-32
ComCtH	56⅛	57
CmdStr	13	14½
ComTel	16	16
ComPos	27½	28
CrsTrs	19½	19⅝
CutlrFd s	1⅛	1⅝
Cystron	6½	6⅝
DtaDes s	13⅝	13⅝
DayMn s	14⅛	15⅛
DBear	47⅝	47½
DekalMg	26	26½
DelCorT	11	11
DetroEl	3	3⅛
DiaCrys	22	23
DiaGra	34	35
Dexcel s	29½	29⅝
DoleGn	14½	14⅝
DoylGS s	16⅝	17
DrtekCo	24	24⅛
DunkD s	14⅛	14⅝
Duplrn s	12⅝	13
EarthVis	12½	13⅛
EcolLab	16⅝	17
ElPasEl	11⅛	11½
EldrPh	5⅝	6⅛
ElsNucl	13⅝	13⅝
ElMedl s	24⅝	25
EnrDyn	12⅛	12⅝
EnrMthd	2⅝	2⅝
EnRsv	12½	12⅝
EnWstl	8⅝	9⅛
EquiSL	12⅝	13⅛
EstOil	11½	11⅝
VIPSC	3-16	9-32
FabrTrk	2⅝	2⅝
FarmGp	31⅝	31⅝
Fldcor	24⅝	25
FltbCys	37	37⅛
FltBstn	39⅝	40⅛
FlEmpS	17½	18
FlWnFn	5⅝	5⅝
FlogBks	24	24⅛
FltChgr	19½	19⅝
FloNFin	28⅝	29
Fluroch s	7⅝	8
ForestO	30⅝	30½
FormgH	2⅛	2⅝
FrankCp	10	11
FrankEl	16½	17
FreeSG	21⅛	21⅝
Fremnt s	18⅝	18⅝
FullrHB	23⅝	24⅛
GnAutm	5⅝	6
GnDevCo	2⅝	3
GnRlEst	15⅝	16⅛
GovBFn	8	8⅝
GraSchs	19	19⅛
GreenM	13⅝	13⅝
GrsvAdv	65	69
GHintst	17⅛	19
Gyrodyn	6⅝	7⅛
HamilP s	23⅛	23⅝
Hardwks	2⅛	3⅛
HrpRow	11⅝	11⅝
HarpGe	24	24⅝
HartPhr	24	24⅛
Hechng s	16	16⅛
HelmRsC	3½	3⅝
HenrdF	27½	28⅛
Hobbsn	2 5-16	2⅝
Hoover	9½	9⅝
HorizRs	3⅛	4
HyoHlnt	34⅛	36⅛
IMSInt	22⅝	23⅝
Intralnd	7½	7⅝
Intel	25⅛	25⅝
IntrcEnr	6⅝	6½
IntmdGp	10⅝	11⅛
InStkWst	10½	10⅝
IwaSoUt	22⅛	22⅝
Jamaby	15	15⅛
Jerico s	21⅛	21⅝
JiffyFd	⅞	1⅛
JoshYn s	31⅝	33½
KaldsInt	18	19
Kalver	17-16	1⅛
Kaman s	19½	20
Kaysen	6½	7½
KelfySv	47½	48⅛
Keuffel	24	24⅝
Kimball	22½	22⅝
Kinslnd	11½	11⅝
KlaxIG	23⅝	23⅝
KnapeV	14⅝	15⅛
Knitcr	9	9½
Kulicke	14⅛	14½
Lancstr	24	24½
LandRas	4⅝	5⅛
LaneCo	28½	28
Lawys	22⅝	23⅝
Laidlaw	15⅛	15⅝
LeeEnt	2⅝	2⅝
LeisTc	13⅝	13⅝
LeslFn s	4⅝	4⅝
LeuPhr	5⅝	5⅝
LinBcs	36⅝	36⅛
Logstrn	18½	19
MGIC	34⅝	35
MAPCo s	10⅝	10⅝
ModsGE	15⅝	15⅝
MopelPt	7	7⅛
MagInP	42	45⅛
MalfCt	4⅝	5
MalltCt s	46½	46⅝
Mortsm s	6⅝	7⅛
MoulLS	29	31
MoyPt	28	28⅛
MoynOil	10⅝	10⅝
McCorm	19⅝	19⅝
McFarl	11⅝	13
McQuay	13	13⅛
MeyerT	33⅝	33⅝
MidwSv	17⅛	18
MidlCap	9⅝	9⅝
MidlRes	11-16	1⅛
MidlBks	24⅝	25⅛
Millipr	20⅝	21
MissVlG	17½	18
Molex s	45⅝	46
MonFol	5	5⅛
MonCo	17½	17⅝
MsonPd	24½	25⅛
MorgRs	6½	7⅛
MorsInh	8½	8⅝
MotClub	5⅛	5½
Mueller	23⅛	24½
NgnsCp s	21	22
NDWs	20⅝	21
NLNgas	14⅛	14⅝
NYAirl	4⅝	5
NickOG s	26⅝	26⅝
Nicolet	13⅝	13⅝
NielsnA	47⅝	48⅛
NiknB	47⅛	47⅝
NoCarGs	13⅝	13⅝
NwNtGs	12⅛	12⅛
NwstPS	14⅝	14⅝
Noxell	29⅝	30⅛
Nucrps	14½	14⅝
NutrSy s	19½	20⅛
Odetics	21	21⅛
Ogilvy&M	33⅝	34
OhioCas	45⅝	46
OhPetro	8½	8⅝
OtterTP	18⅝	18⅝
PCAInt	5⅝	5½
PabstB	14⅛	14⅝
PcCoR	20½	21
PaulwP	13⅝	14⅛
PeerMf	11½	12½
PenoEnt	12⅝	12⅝
Pentair	19⅝	19⅝
PeopEKp	8⅝	9
Petrlt s	30½	31
Pfiffbn	15⅝	16
PhiloNot	31½	31⅝
PierceSS	16⅝	16⅝
Pinkrtn	.49	51
PionHB	51⅝	51⅝
Plastine	½	1
Pneds	7	7½
PresGM	35⅝	36½
PrsStrym	29½	30
Presto	1⅝	2
PisWNC	13⅝	13⅝
PurfBen	27⅝	28
PutCap	13	13½
QualrCb	17⅝	18
RaisnPr	10⅝	10⅝
Raychm	57	58
Raymnd	22⅝	23½
Reeves s	3⅝	4
ReedEx	27½	30
RobbMy	28	28½
Rosslyn	3½	4
Rouse	20⅝	20⅝
Sadlier	3	3½
Safeco	38⅝	39
SHerGd	33½	34⅛
StPaul	51⅝	52
ScrSvl s	23⅛	23⅝
Sensor	43⅝	44⅛
SvcMer	13	13⅛
Sycmst s	28½	29
ShMed	38½	39
Shemut s	26⅝	27
SierraRs	14⅝	15⅛
Silicnx	17⅛	17½
SCalWtr	11⅛	12⅛
SwElSv	13½	14⅛
Skaggs	43⅝	44⅝
SkyMicro	6⅛	6⅝
SlnRegs	34½	34⅝
SlonNP	27	30⅛
SlerSf	2⅝	3⅛
SlrwCl	26	27
Subaru	39⅛	39½
SuperEl	6½	6⅝
Sykes s	29⅛	29⅝
TDK s	28⅛	28⅝
TIME DC	1⅛	1½
Tamrex	34⅝	34⅝
Tandm s	28½	28⅝
TecomP	63½	65
TelcmA	21⅛	21⅛

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
		— A—A—A —								
8⅝	3⅞	AAV	.24	3.1	4	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
20⅝	9⅛	ABA s			12	14	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜—	½
8⅝	3½	AIC Ph	.12b	2.8	5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	½
2½	⅝	ATI				1	1½	1½	1½	
31⅞	16	AZL		121	231	246a	23¾	23¾	23¾—	¼
15⅜	6¼	AZL pf	.48	4.0		1	12	12	12 —	⅛
2½	1⅞	AcmePr				20	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25	13⅝	AcmeU s	.36	2.0	14	9	18	17⅝	18 +	½
5½	2⅛	Action			10	21⅛	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
21⅝	9	Acton s	.40b	3.8	14	79	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
4⅝	3¼	Acton wt				51	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	½
35⅛	10⅝	AdmRs				24	14½	15	15¼+	⅛
29⅛	17⅝	AdRand	.14	.7	17	36	21⅛	21¼	41⅛—	½
45⅛	25⅞	Adobe s	.20	.4	22	583	34⅝	32⅞	33¼+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	AeolsCp			9	76	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	½
59⅛	33⅝	AeroFlo	.76	1.5	0	0	49⅛	48⅝	49 —	½
29½	9⅛	Aerflis s			11	39	10⅝	10⅝	10½—	⅛
8⅝	3	Aeronca			30	53	4½	2¼	3¼	
14½	5	AffilHsp			7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
33⅝	26⅝	AfrIPb	.76	2.3	12	4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝+	⅝
7	3	AirSix			6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	¼
20⅝	8⅛	AirExp	.20e	1.8	9	34	11⅝	11	11 +	½
8⅝	3⅝	AlskAir	.24	3.5	3	253	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
15⅝	7½	Allton7	1.41t	11.	22	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
12⅝	4⅝	AlohaAir	.10e	1.6	25	46	6¼	6	6¼—	¼
39⅝	20⅝	Alphnt	.10	.3	24	62	32⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	1⅝
13⅝	9⅝	AltamII	.25e	3.7	11	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1⅛	⅝	Altec				88	⅝	½	⅝	
32½	25	Alcoa	pf3.74	12.		2400	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛+	1⅝
46	23⅝	Amdhl	.40	1.4	22	442	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅝
18⅝	12	Amdel	n.12		10	40	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6⅛	AmBill	.20	3.7	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
32¼	14⅝	ABrd wt			4	27	27½	27¼	27¼—	⅛
21½	14	AContrl	.64a	3.4	4	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
14⅛	5⅝	Atlsrpet n		2		26	7⅝	7½	7½+	¼
19⅝	8	AMosA	.52b	4.6	5	x49	11⅝	11	11¼+	¼
7⅞	3⅝	AMdBld				24	4⅛	4	4 —	½
21⅝	10	AMotin	.20	1.3	9	31	15	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
71⅝	41	AmPnll	3.20	5.7	8	18	51	56	56 —1⅛	
5	2⅝	APlan			4	1	3	4	3	¼
11½	4⅝	ASciE	.35f	4.4	22	16	5⅝	5½	5½	
17	10⅝	AmSeat	.20	1.6	4	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	½
26½	9⅝	AndJcb			19	32	12½	14⅛	12⅛—	⅜
35⅝	20⅝	AngloE	.24	.9	5	72	24	25⅝	25 +	⅝
35	12	ApldDta			14	132	22	21⅝	22	
22½	9½	Arso e			34	61	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Armtrn			3	51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	ArrowA	.20	2.9	34	4	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
8⅛	5½	Arundel				4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
20⅛	8	Asamr o	.80		10	20	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅜
19	10⅝	Astrex			10	165	17⅛	16	16 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅝	AtlsCM	.12e	5.1	26	249	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅞	3½	Atlas wt				9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	½
20⅛	10⅝	AtlasV e	.20		1	6	11⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	½
11⅝	3⅝	AudioIr	.16		10	18	37	5½	5½	5½
28⅝	26⅝	AutSvr	.80		2.6	14	2	30⅝	30⅝	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	AVEMC	.30	4.7	7	12	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	¼
20⅛	15¼	Avondl	1.20b	7.2	9	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
		— B—B—B —								
7⅝	4⅛	BAT	.46e	6.5		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+1	
2⅝	1½	BRT				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅛	6⅛	Badger	.40	6.0	12	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Baird	.16	2.6	10	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	BaldwS	.32a	5.0		7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	½
28⅝	41⅛	BanFd	4.65e	19.		2	24	24	24	
17⅝	3⅝	Bancstr g				42	4⅝	4 7-16	4 7-16—	1-16
16⅝	11⅝	BkBld	n1.05	6.7	7	27	u18½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
10½	4	BarnEn				21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19⅝	8⅛	Barnwl	.30	1.8		2	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
10½	4⅝	BaryRG	.16	3.2	10	34	5½	5	5 —	⅛
30⅝	9⅛	Baruch	.40	2.6	10	24	12⅝	12	12 —	⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Beard n	.96	.6	17	19	12⅛	13	13 —	⅛
24⅝	14	BntSta s	.40	2.4	7	11	17⅛	16⅝	17 —	¼
24	14⅛	BnHolB s	.40	2.3	7	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	⅝
6⅝	2⅝	BergEnl			9	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34⅝	19⅝	BrgBr s	.48	1.6	14	1027	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	¼
27⅝	14⅝	Beverly	.40	1.5	18	278	26½	25⅝	26 +	½
9⅝	7⅝	BicPan	.40	4.0	7	30	10	9⅝	10 —	⅛
14	7⅝	BlgV Sp	.34b	2.7	6	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	BllWd	.11	16.	6	82	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
24⅝	16⅛	BlnkWf	1.20	7.0	7	61	17⅝	16½	17⅛+	½
24⅝	9⅝	BloRd A			16	18	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
27⅝	14⅛	BlckE n			18	81	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
21½	12⅛	Bloum s	.48	2.6	14	21	18⅝	18	18¼+	¼
25	8⅛	BoltB s	.28	2.4	41	29	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
21⅛	11⅝	BowVal	.15	.9		128	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝—	⅝
8⅝	2⅝	Bowmar				61	55	3½	6	⅜
28⅝	11⅝	Bowne	.20	1.5	10	147	19½	15⅝	19⅝+	⅝
15⅝	5⅝	BrgdIt	.20		15	142	9⅝	8½	8½—	⅝
3¼	1⅝	Branch				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21⅛	19½	Brasch	g1.40a			60	21¼	21½	21⅛—	⅛
21⅝	11⅝	Breeze	.40f	3.5	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
34⅝	28	BrnFB	e.76	2.3	10	112	33½	32	33⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	BrnP pf	.40	12.		x9	3⅝	3⅛	4⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Burgess				17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
28½	16⅝	Burndy	.60	2.5	19	14	24	23⅝	23⅝—	½
		— C—C—C —								
10⅝	6⅛	CDI		.9	4	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	CHB Fd	.05r	9.4	2	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22½	5⅝	CMI Cp	.05e	.3	19	52	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
24⅝	14½	CR4 s	.34	1.6	8	10	21½	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
6⅝	4	CaesNJ n			9	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	4⅝	CaspIA				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
26⅝	18⅝	CalPC s	1	4.4	7	7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
10⅛	7½	CalRE	n.80	9.8	11	4	9	9	9 +	½
22¼	13⅝	Camco	s .20	1.0	11	x66	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
17⅝	5⅝	CmpR	g			25	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
32⅛	17⅝	CdWor	g .75			78	23⅝	22⅛	23⅝+	⅛
16½	8	CanDe	s .36			6	10⅝	10½	10½	
4⅝	2⅝	CapitlFd	.20	6.2	4	17	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
5½	2⅝	Caresbp				427	5	4⅛	5 +1⅛	
18⅝	14	CarsEn	1.44	8.9	6	1	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
42	32	CaroP	pf 5	13.		x290	39½	36½	38½+1½	
12½	4⅝	CarrolO	.09r	17.	6	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅝	12⅝	CastJM	.1b	6.7	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	½
25	20½	CastFd	1.92a	8.4		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
6⅛	3⅛	CelluCit			6	2	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
6⅝	1⅛	Centenl			38	24	1⅛	1⅝	1½+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Centrl pf				10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
26½	21⅝	CenMi	pf2.50	13.		:10	u26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	CentSe	.60e	7.4	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8½	3⅛	Cetec	.16	3.7	8	24	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	½
11⅝	8⅛	ChadMl	.80a	7.3	6	6	11	11	11	
2⅝	1½	ChmpN			20	200	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛—	⅛
22⅝	11	ChmpP	.72	6.0	6	14	12	11⅝	12 —	⅛
30⅝	13⅝	ChrlM s			17	26	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
22⅝	14	ChlRv	1.60	11.	7	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	½
22	12⅝	ChlDv	o			118	17	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅝	CircK	.24	4.4	7	42	12	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
22½	19½	CitBkN J	4	9.2	13	2	21½	21⅝	21⅝	
18½	12⅝	CityGas	1	5.6	8	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
18⅝	11⅝	Clarost			12	1	12½	12½	12½	
12⅝	10	Clausing	.80	6.5	8	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	Clopay	.16	2.1	10	6	7½	7⅝	7½	
11⅝	5⅝	Cohu	.16	2.6	8	22	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
61½	34⅝	ComIn	g2.20		4	18	101⅝	47⅝	47⅝+	½
11⅝	9⅛	ComA	pf1.62	14.		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
22	16⅛	ComMt	s.44	2.5	7	16	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	¼
6	2	ComdrC		.7	17	12	4⅛	4½	4½	
8⅝	4⅛	Compo	.20	2.9	7	18	7⅝	7	7 —	½
19⅝	4⅝	CompuD				20	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	½
38½	17⅝	CmpCn	n	21	42	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	ConcpF		6	21	3½	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛	
30⅝	16	Condec	.52t	2.5	39	178	21⅝	20⅛	20⅝—	⅝
8⅝	2½	Conaly		6	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
21½	8⅛	ConrN		16		9	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
18	11⅝	Cohrck	s .40	4.7	8	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Conroy	.28	1.9	8	183	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝+	⅛
22	11	ConsOG			10	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ConOG	wi				2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
26⅝	11	ConsRl	.80	4.5	12	38	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
15⅝	6	ContMtl			6	33	7½	7⅝	7½+	½
10⅝	6⅛	Cookint	.50e	6.2	21	4	5½	8⅛	8⅛—	½
12⅝	4⅛	Cordn	n		37	4½	4½	4⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	CorpLd	s.14	4.1	8	101	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
18⅝	8⅝	Cornlus	.20f	.17	14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝		
1⅝	⅝	Courtld	.02e	1.4	12	3 1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16—	1-16
10⅝	7⅛	Crwld	n		10	8	8½	8	8 —	½
4⅛	4⅛	CrestFd		8	41	6½	6	6	6	½
24⅛	14⅛	Cramst	.80	5.5	15	16	14⅝	16	14⅝	⅛
52½	33⅝	Cross	2	3.9	12	19	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝+	½
34⅝	11⅝	CwnCP	.80a	4.5		17	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
34½	11⅝	CwCP B	.80a	4.9		19	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
7½	4	Crown	.28b	5.6	0	4	5	4	5	
34⅝	22	CrutcR	.34	1.2	11	94	29⅛	28½	28⅝—	⅛
38½	17⅝	CrystO	.36	1.8	1006	181	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅜
25⅝	24⅛	Cubic s	.44	2.3	11	47	29⅝	29½	29⅝—	½
25	14⅝	Curtice	1.20	5.0	6	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
17¼	10⅝	CustAl	n		14	16	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
1	½	Cyprus				328	¾	9-16	9-16—	1-16
13⅛	11	Cypr	pf 1.80	15.		72	12½	12¼	12¼	
		— D—D —								
3⅝	2⅝	DCL		.7	2	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	2½	DWG	.34t	12.	3	51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	½
8⅝	7½	DajeE	n.08e	1.0		68	8⅛	8	8	
4⅛	6½	Damon			7	100	4¼	4⅝	4⅛+	⅝
24⅝	8	Damson	.34t	3.4	15	80	10	9⅝	10	
8⅝	4⅝	Danap				7	5	6	6 +	⅛
34½	4⅝	DataAc	.30r	3.5	6	227	6	5½	5⅝—	¼
44½	10⅛	Datapd	.36	1.3	13	144	22⅝	22½	22½+	¼
2⅝	1½	Decorol				6	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
22⅝	13⅝	DelLab	.60	3.8	7	9	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
17⅝	11⅝	DelInd	.72a	5.5	4	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
37⅝	23⅝	DensPl	2.32	6.3	6	6	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	¼
4⅝	4⅛	DesignJ	.36t	6.8	6	95	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
22⅝	16	DevlCp			4	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Devon			4	2100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
35⅝	20⅝	DiglCon			18	152	32½	31⅝	31⅝—	⅝
34⅝	12⅝	Ditlerd	.40	1.7	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
3½	1⅛	Diodes			14	14	1½	1½	1½	
4½	2⅝	DistLn			9	3⅛	3	3	3 —	⅛
21⅛	9⅝	DomRP			1741	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
41⅛	16⅝	Domtr	g 2		14	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27	16½	DorGos	.14	.8	11	312	19⅝	19½	19½—	⅛
10⅝	7	DqHo	.20b	4.0	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
9½	4⅛	Downey	.30	5.3		25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅝	9⅛	Drec	n g			20	12⅝	11½	11½—	⅜
25¼	18⅝	Driller	n		14	41	22	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
13		DrlvHr	n			14	4	4½	4½+	½
28⅝	14½	Dumas			14	44	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅝
1 13-16	1	DurDr	.07e	5.3		4	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
16	11⅝	Dustx	.40	3.1	6	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	½
17⅝	9⅝	DurTsl	.40b	3.0	12	42	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
17⅝	5⅝	Dynlcm	.10e	1.1	7	165	2⅝	9⅝	9½	
		— E—E—E —								
6⅝	4⅝	EAC	.36	6.7	6	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	½
19	6⅛	EECO	e .28	3.4		277	7⅝	7	7⅝+	⅛
1⅝	¼	Edmos	s			30	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
20⅝	10⅝	EDO	.40b	2.7	11	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅝
6½	2	ElAudD			149	4	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
44	41⅛	ElcAm	1.40	5.8	7	1	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	½
9⅛	3⅛	ElecSd	n		19	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	4⅝	Eleinar			23	240	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	EmpCar	.50	14.		18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝—	½
14⅝	9⅝	EnMdl	n		17	28	11⅝	10⅝	11 +	⅝
14⅝	5⅝	EnpMin	.71i	9.3	42	144	8	7½	7½—	½
23½	11⅝	EnsyRs	.24	1.9	13	19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
17½	14½	EnrSv	n			22	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	½
31⅝	10⅝	Equity	.60	1.2	17	29	42⅝	42⅝	42½+	⅝
24⅛	15⅝	EsprRd	.44e	2.8	4	7	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
9⅝	6	EtzLov	.15e	2.6	1	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
15⅝	9⅝	EvanAir	.60	2.9	5	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14	8½	EvrJ B	.10	1.1	13	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	½
14⅝	8½	EvrJ A	.20	2.2	12	10	9	9	9 +	¼
4⅝	2⅛	Eeective			8	55	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
41⅝	16½	ExtrTr	.10	.5	22	6	18⅝	18½	15⅝+	½
9	3⅝	ExcSv	n.22t	4.1	14	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
		— F—F—F —								
6¼	3¼	FGI	.05e	1.5	11	31⅛	3½	3⅛		
25⅝	20⅛	FR Lind			1	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	½
15⅝	9⅝	FstBnd	.60	3.7	4	24	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
26⅝	11⅝	Fairld	n .34	1.6	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	FayDrg	.34b	4.6	13	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅝	17⅝	FedBrs	2	3.9	16	5	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
8½	4⅝	FedRes			4	130	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
64⅛	14	Felmnt	.10	.3	18	118	22	21⅛	21⅝—	⅛
31	18⅛	FinGen	.40	1.3	10	50	27½	27½	27½	
22⅝	14⅛	FirAtl	n.16	5.3	13	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅛	7⅛	FlCom	1c	12.	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
38	9⅝	FlSLgh			6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6	3⅛	Fshmrk			4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	FlstFnl	.77f	6.5	12	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
21⅝	17⅝	FlcCE	2.60	13.	6	18	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
8	4⅝	FloCap			4	1	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
16	10⅝	FloRck	.30	2.5	4	50	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅝	12⅛	Flowers	.74	4.3	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	¼

(Continued on Page 13)

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2900	AMCA Int	$24	23⅛	23⅝—	⅜	
1631	Abitl Prcn	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅜+	⅜	
1000	Ackland	$14	14	14		
3750	Agnico E	$7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛	
3316	Alt Energy	$17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛	
550	Algo Cent	$17⅝	17¼	17¼+	⅛	
38658	Algoma st	$42⅛	42	44½+	⅝	
750	Andres W A	$12⅝	12½	12½		
902	Argus C pr	465	465	465		
486	Asbestos	$20	20	20		
13000	Atco	$8½	8⅛	8⅛		
10859	BP Can	$23⅝	23	23	—	½
29864	Bank N S	$28¼	27½	27¼—	1	
200	Baton A	87	7	7	—	½
16231	Bonanza Oil	340	335	340		
2400	Bralorne Res	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛	
18509	Bramalea	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝+	⅛	
2925	Brenda M	$13	12⅝	13 +	½	
12700	BCFP	$11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛	
50094	BCRIC	338	313	330	+14	
910	BC Phone	41⅛	16	16 +	⅛	
3000	Brunswk	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼	
2300	Budd Can	85	490	490		
1600	CAE	$9⅛	9¼	9⅛—	⅛	
31320	Cad Fry	$14	13¼	14 +	¼	
3184	Camflo	$18⅛	10	10 —	1	
4984	C Nor West	$35½	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛	
550	C Packrs	$31	31	31		
2880	Can Trust	$29	28⅛	28½—	⅛	
100	C Tung	$28⅛	28⅛	40⅝		
48272	Cl Bk Com	$31⅛	30⅝	31 —	¼	
42635	CanIP Ent	$19⅝	18⅝	19		
21390	Can Nat Res	$10⅝	9⅝	10 +	⅝	
1343	Can Tire A	$36⅛	26⅝	34⅝—	¼	
600	Cara	$6⅛	6½	6¼+	⅛	
1400	Celanese	$9½	9½	9½—	⅛	
5000	Cherokee	$5⅛	5	5 —	⅛	
400	Con Ferdy	224	220	224 +	4	
10510	CTL Bank	$9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛	
17100	Conventrs	$9⅛	9	9⅛+	½	
8406	Conwest A	425	420	425	+10	
3240	Coseka R	$13⅛	12⅝	12⅝		
300	Canron A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅝	
4800	Craigmt	190	185	190		
16000	Cstr Res	475	450	470	+20	
193216

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 2

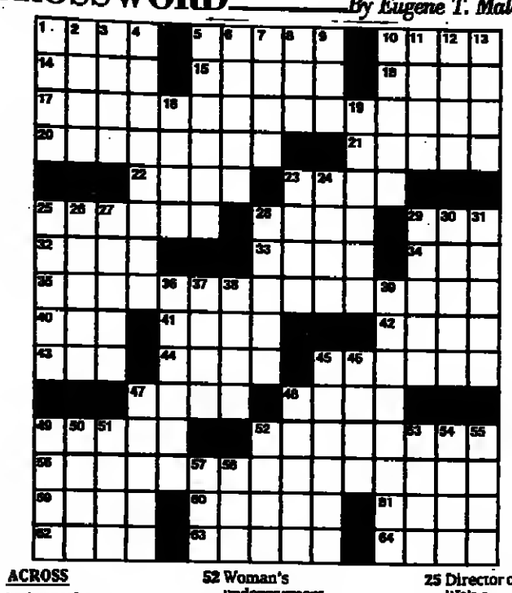
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
33¼	19	Fluka	1.14t	4.3	14	75	19¼	d18¼	18¼	—1¼
5⅝	4	Foodrm			6	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	Foster	.35e	3.9	8	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
42¼	30	FortCo	q		12	20	32	31	31⅛	—⅛
22	13	FrancC	.18	.4	18	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	FrstL	e	.9	7	25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
27	10⅝	Franc	n			87	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12¼	12¼	Franks	.45	2.6	14	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
29¼	15¼	Franks	.80	4.2	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16⅛	9⅞	FrshHy	n.40	3.6	7	20	e16⅛	10	14⅛	+ ⅛
54	23¼	FrqEl	g		32	83	35	34⅛	34½	—⅜
12	7	FrHolm	.24b	2.7	6	29	7⅛	9	9	—⅛
7½	4⅛	FriendF				9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
18⅝	5¼	Frlsno	.48	7.8	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9	6⅝	Frischc	.20b	3.9	4	18	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
26⅝	12⅛	FronAir	.20b	.9	8	105	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
19⅝	8⅛	FrTA	wt			4	14½	14⅝	14½	
9⅝	6	GNC	n			20	2	6⅛	6⅛	—1⅛
5⅝	3⅛	GIEspt				4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	3⅝	GRI			7	13	3⅝	3	3⅛	
4⅛	3¼	GTI	.12e	3.6	5	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅛	3⅝	Galaxy			0	137	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
9⅝	6	Galv d	n		2.9	342	8	8⅛	8⅛	—⅜
18⅛	11⅝	Garon	1.20	7.4	6	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
58⅛	32½	GatLjet	.40b	1.3	18	23	40	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Gaylrd				3	4	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅝	13	GelmS	.9t	2.8		48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
5⅝	0⅛	Gemco	n		4	27	4	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
18	11	GDms	n .48	5.3	9	41	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
7⅛	5⅝	GnElmo	.80b	4.5	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18⅝	4½	GnNom	.12	1.4	6	51	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
20	8⅛	GenSc	n	.20	14	13⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	GenVDr	.15e	2.5	12	6	6⅛	6	6	
22	14⅝	GlenP	1.20	6.3	9	10	19½	15⅝	19½	+⅛
28⅝	8⅝	GnYrt	e .25t			72	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅜
19	11⅝	Glasrck	.10		.4	14	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—⅛
36⅛	26⅛	Glatfltr	1.68	5.5	7	92	30	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
20⅝	16⅝	GlbMr	.16	1.1	11	13	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
13⅛	7⅝	Gomr	e .48	4.9	22	48	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1	GldFld				7	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Gdrch	wt							
21	13⅛	GorRp	.9b	5.5	8	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
13⅝	8⅝	GrshMt	.32	3.7	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅝	9	GrtSou	.32	3.1	7	3	10	10	10	
14⅛	7⅝	GrndCh	.25	2.7	30	31	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
31⅛	19⅝	GrnmrA		.24		8	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
12⅝a	6⅝	Grnpt	n .95t	18.	7	42	9½	8⅝	9⅛	—½
2	1⅛	Grant	wt			44	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
18	11⅝	GtAml	4		19	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
15⅝	4⅛	GtBson	7.70c			11	724	4⅛ d	4	—⅛
58⅝	34⅛	GtWest	.40	1.2	15	14	41	40	41	—⅛
9⅝	2⅝	Grenm			6	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
32	24½	GrossT	1.72	5.9	8	2	29⅛	29½	29⅛	+⅜
4⅝	3⅝	GrwDE	e	.25		39	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
9⅛	3	GuerBk	.10t	3.6		30	5⅝	3⅝	5⅝	+⅛
15⅛	10⅝	GuardC	.60b	4.3	12	4	13⅝	12⅛	13⅝	
28⅝	17⅝	GulWfd	.72	2.8	6	208	15⅝	19	19	—⅛
20⅝	14⅝	GtCnSo	e .44		7	9	13½	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
22⅝	11⅛	GHstr			9	16	16	16	16	
8⅝	4⅝	Hampin	.67t	13.	4	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3½	2⅝	Harvey				27	3⅝ d	3⅛	3⅝	
17	8½	Hasbro	.20c	1.3	5	1	15	15	15	
18⅛	8⅛	Hastng	.40a	3.4	4	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
9	2⅝	HavrdA			3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
33⅝	7⅝	HlmCh			23	127	9½	9½	9½	
10⅝	7	HelmM	.40	4.1	6	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
7⅝	5⅝	Helmwr				2	6	6	6	+⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Hemlck	.10	1.0	11	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	HelMt				78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
112⅝	81⅝	Helzer	n		19	25	109⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
18⅝	5⅛	Hehlr	n		3	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14⅝	5⅝	HershO		21		55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
20⅝	7⅝	HiGtac	.12r	1.7	6	14	9⅛	8⅝	9½	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Highld			20	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	HilAv		-	8	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
2⅛	7⅝	Hindrl	n			22	8	d 7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
25	8⅝	Hstrn s			11	73	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Hofmgn				14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	8	HollyCp			14	66	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅜
19⅝	14	Horml	.94	5.5	6	13	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
21		HornHrd			12	184	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
28⅝	22⅛	Hotelte	2	11.	9	7	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
5⅝	3⅝	HousVl			3	2	1		1	
35⅝	15⅝	HouOil	1.40a	8.1	1	457	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—⅜
29⅝	16⅝	HubLA	s1.20	2.1	8	25	21	20⅝	27	+⅛
24½	16⅝	HubB	s1.68	5.1	8	2	31	21	21	+⅛
42⅝	17⅝	HudG	.20			428	42½	42	42	—⅛
14⅝	7⅝	HumN	.12	2.3	20	47	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Husky	g .12			185	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	5⅛	ICH	.20	1.5	8	103	e15⅝	11⅝	13½	+1⅝
26⅝	18⅝	ICM	2.50a	11.	7	15	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
16	8	IFS Ind	.24	1.5	13	2	e15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
19⅝	13⅝	IMC	.20	1.7	5	35	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
15⅝	11⅝	IRT Pr	1.40b	11.	7	7	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
15-16	9-16	ITI		17	39	9-16	d⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
8	4½	ImpCh	.57e	10.	19	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Implnd	.03r	3.7		19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
31⅝	26⅝	ImpOil	g1.40			591	35	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Infisht			20	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
35⅝	16	Instron	.40	2.3	14	21	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
12⅛	2⅛	IntStv	s			167	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
11	3	Insby	pf.20t	5.3		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
14⅝	6⅛	IntCty	e .40			148	5⅝	8½	8⅝	
10	4⅛	IntTele	n		72	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25⅝	8⅝	Intrmk	.16b	1.8	8	142	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3⅛	IntsEn	n			404	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2	IntStnt			13	451	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅝	13⅝	IntCrtl	g		7	37	15⅝	15	15⅝	
22⅛	6⅝	IntPw	n.96e		.511	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	IntPrst			3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8	5⅝	IntSeaw	.29e	3.8	14	7	4	5⅝	4	+⅛
20	19⅝	IntSta	n		14	19⅝	23	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅝
25	15⅝	Ionics	s			37	7	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
16	9⅝	IrqBrd	.40	3.7	12	18	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
5⅝	4½	Jaclyn	.40b	7.4	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
25⅝	15½	Jacobs	s .40	2.3	9	48	17⅝	17½	17⅝	—⅜
8⅝	4⅛	Jensen			24	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12	9⅝	Jetero	.20e	2.7	9	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic				4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	JohnPd			31	93	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
27½	9½	JunetP			17	85	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Jupiter			3	9	u19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
15⅝	7	KTsilk	.40	5.5	6	1	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	—⅛
31⅝	11⅝	Kaisbd			21	23	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
33	24	KnOs	pf4.50	15.		y30	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3⅛	KansCt				30	4⅛	4	4⅛	
30½	12⅝	KayCo	.75b	5.6		19	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+⅛
6⅝	4	Keithn	.18t	3.1		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
27	14⅝	KeyPh	e .88		.473	55	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
4	1⅞	Kllern			2	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	KlbArk			22	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
32	19	KlmbR	.48	1.9	8	12	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
45⅝	15⅝	Kirby	e		34	152	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	—⅜
7	3	KlpInrt				4	2	2	2	—⅛
24⅝	9½	Knape				2091	14	13⅛	13½	—⅛
7	6	LSB	.52t	12.	8	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4⅛	LaBara	.68	12.1	11	22	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
17⅝	6⅛	LaMour	.20b	1.2	12	9	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
4	1⅝	LaPnt				10	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
39½	18⅛	Lakslt	g			124	14⅛	19⅛	13⅝	—⅛
19⅛	10⅛	Landmk			11	25	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Lanson	.36	2.5	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24⅝	15⅝	LeaRon	s.48	2.2	11	21	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	LeePh				48	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅛
23⅝	19	Lehsh			3	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
8	1⅛	LeisurT			4	10	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	LibtyFd	g		9	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4⅛	LillWd	n .32	7.1	4	11	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
1⅛	11-16	LloydE				2	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1-16
7⅝	4	Lodge	.14a	3.4	8	25	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
38	22⅝	Logicon	.36a		217	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	13	Lumex	s.12		.813	124	17	16	17	—⅛
16	7⅝	LundVE				14	11	9	8⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅝	Lerin	n			10	49	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	Lydall	.70	6.1	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
16	9⅝	LynCSy	.10	.9		30	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
12⅛	5⅝	LynMC	.40e	5.1	6	13	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
17⅛	12	MCO Hd			12	119	14⅝	14⅝	14½	+⅛
13⅝	4⅛	MCO Rs			131	137	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅝	11⅛	MSI Dt	.40	2.4	10	253	17	16⅛	16½	—½
15½	7⅝	MacAnF	s		5	9	12⅝	13⅝	12⅝	—⅛
8⅛	5⅝	MacInt			13	343	4	3⅝	4	
15⅝	15⅝	MePS	1.92	12.	6	1	15½	15½	15½	
1-16	1⅛	Magnds				151	⅛	9-16	9-16	
15⅝	7⅝	MarOil			10	30	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—½
20	16⅛	Marm	pf2.25	12.		17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
30⅝	9⅝	MrshIs	1.03t	8.6		6	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	MartPr				3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Masind			3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
38⅝	12	MtRsh	s .13	.811		28	14⅛	16⅝	15⅝	—⅜
31⅝	14⅛	Mattels	s	.24	27	2019	20	20	20	—⅛
5⅝	4⅛	MaxTr	.60	2.3	7	21	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	7⅝	Mayfhr	n.60b	8.3	4	23	7⅝ d	7½	7½	—⅛
13⅝	4	McDow	.13e	3.3	10	69	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
24⅛	13⅝	Meadc	1.40	7.2	9	8	19½	19⅛	19½	
9⅝	5½	Medtrn	.40	9.8	47	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
39	28½	MedGr	.92	2.4	9	48	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	+1⅝
18⅝	11	Medlc	n			13	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅛	8½	Memor	s .24	2.5	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	MegaIn				19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	10⅛	MEMCo	1.68	7.9	9	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	MerCSL	.20	4.4	1	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MtPrn	1.20	2.4	10	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	5⅝	Metex	.36t	4.8		4	7½	7⅝	7½	—⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Metmn	s 1.20	1.8	18	532	20½	20⅛	20½	
15⅝	9⅝	MetroCr			9	96	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	McKGn			6	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
28⅝	18⅛	McKds	s 1	7.1	2	18	14⅛	13⅝	14	
5⅝	3⅛	Mickib	s .12	2.8	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
8⅝	6⅛	MidCo	s .12	2.3	2	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
12⅝	5⅝	MidIds	.20b	2.3	8	7	6⅝	7	7	—⅛
53	44½	MinP	pf7.34	14.		z2160	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1
6⅝	4⅝	MissInt	.84e		8	10	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
42⅛	14⅝	MobPr	s .24	1.1	9	522	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—⅜
31⅛	18⅛	MhkCh	.76	2.3	9	3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	MonMe	.48	8.7	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
32	27⅛	MonP	pf4.48	15.		z20	29	29	29	—1
19	11⅝	MonEn	g		12	109	13	12⅝	13	
30⅝	18⅛	MoosB	s .20	1.2	13	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
31	17½	MoosA	0.24	1.4	12	62	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅜
14½	19⅛	MtnGth	1.22e	10.	6	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
6⅝	1½	MortnS				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	7	MotnS	s .20	1.4	3	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10⅝	4½	MtMed	n	.13	19	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
13	10½	MovieW	.40	5.3	7	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
7½	2⅛	MavisL			24	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅛	13⅝	Nardo	.20	.9	16	31	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝	—⅛
14⅝	9⅝	NtGsD	.40b	2.1	7	9	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	14⅝	NtHlE	s.48	1.6	12	19	30½	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
2⅛	2	NKiney				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13⅝	5⅛	NIPaint				241	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
15	9⅝	NtSecR	.80a	6.7	7	3	12	12	12	
7⅝	4⅝	NtSilvr				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	3	NelsL$	.44t	28.	11	131	3⅛	2½	2½	—⅛
6⅛	3½	NestlM	.15e	3.3	11	1	4	4	4	
33⅛	31	NHomp	.88	2.8	10	24	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
2⅝	1½	NtIndl				168	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
55	15⅛	NMxAr	.30	1.6	27	26	19½	19	19⅛	—⅛
12⅛	10⅝	NPlnt	1.20	10.	10	18	13	12	12	
11⅝	5⅝	NProc	.43e	5.8	7	14	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
37⅝	26⅝	NYTim	1.10	3.9	7	34	28⅝	26½	26⅝	—⅛
19⅝	7	NwbEn	.20r	3.8	17	13	7⅛ d	5⅝	7	—⅛
12	4⅛	Nexus			11	18	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
14⅝	10⅝	NiagFd	1.04	5.2	9	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
3⅝	2	Nichols	.03r	1.4		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
6⅛	2⅝	NoelInd			3	19	5⅛	3	2	—⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Nolex				25	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
21⅝	11⅝	NARay	s.20	1.4	7	25	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
29⅝	13⅛	NoCrQ	e			423	26⅝	24	26⅝	+⅛
15⅝	11	NoestsR	1.16a	7.4	6	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
33½	28½	NIPS	pf4.25	15.		z100	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅜
17½	9⅝	NucInt	4		16	28	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
32⅛	18	Numac	0.20			212	39	38⅛	38⅝	—⅜
25⅝	16⅝	Oakwd	.12b		.610	44	22½	21⅛	21⅛	—1
7⅝	4⅛	OhArt	.24	3.4	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	4⅛	OhSeal	s .32	5.9	7	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13	9⅝	Oilfield	.40	3.1	4	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
50½	34	OldUsa	.28t			z250	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	10	Ollslalt	1b	7.1	2	30	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Ormand			10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20	6⅛	Orrox				270	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18	10	OSulvn	s .40	3.4	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
8⅝	5⅛	OxfrdPl	.411	14.	6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	2⅛	OzarkA	.15e	1.6	4	85	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
13-19	1-16	PNB	wt			20	3-32	3-32	3-32	
12⅝	10	PGEnA	1.88	16.		4	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	9	PGEpfG	1.37	14.		17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅜
11⅝	7⅝	PGEpfC	1.25	14.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7½	PGEpfD	1.25	14.		22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7½	PGEpfE	1.25	14.		8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—⅛
9⅝	7⅝	PGEpfS	1.38	14.		4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
29⅝	24⅝	PGEpfZ	4.04	15.		23	27⅛	26⅝	27	—⅛
24⅝	19⅝	PGEpfY	3.20	15.		50	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅛
22⅛	15⅝	PGEpfW	2.57	15.		31	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
17½	14	PGEpfV	2.22	15.		24	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—⅛
19⅝	12	PGEpfT	2.54	14.		112	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
29⅝	15⅝	PGEpfR	2.40	15.		27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
17⅝	7	PGEpfP	1.84	15.		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
18⅛	14⅝	PGEpfN	2.10	15.		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
15⅝	12½	PGEpfP	2.05	15.		20	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
19⅝	13	PGEpfO	3	15.		41	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
14⅝	12	PGEpfM	1.94	15.		49	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
17½	13⅝	PGEpfL	2.25	15.		11	14⅝	15⅛	13½	+⅜
16⅝	12⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	15.		18	13⅝	13⅝	13½	—⅛
17⅝	14	PGEpfJ	2.22	15.		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
8⅛	6⅝	PGEpfI	1.20	14.		528	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
34⅝	17½	PGTrn	.72	2.7	14	42	27	24⅝	26⅝	
46	28⅝	PacPLpf	4	14.		s160	37	37	37	+1
35⅝	23	PacTrst	1.80	8.0	12	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
24⅝	10⅝	Page	s			60	14	13½	13½	—½
39⅝	24⅛	PalCp	.36	1.1	19	15	32⅝	32	32⅛	
5½	1⅛	PalmrP				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	7⅝	PanInt	.05r	1.4	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22⅛	11⅝	ParkEl			8	23	12⅝	13

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Anthropophagous giant
5 Coptic bishops
10 Blemish
14 The Kettles or McGees
15 One of the "k" sounds
16 Cover on the inside
17 Tamora and Aaron plotted his ruin
20 Kind of stone
21 Hoard
22 Conte
23 ——le Moko
25 Space capsules' interiors
28 "——Without Hope": Coleridge
29 Punjab's associate in "Little Orphan Annie"
32 Woody's son
33 Prefix with body or dote
34 Simon and Garfunkel, e.g.
35 Hamlet
40 Chew the fat
41 Commedia dell'——
42 Pointed arch
43 Balaam's mount
44 Den
45 Their job is really not appealing
47 Universe or America
48 Czarist parliament: 1905-17
49 Super follower
52 Woman's undergarment
56 Palamon and Arcite, The ——
59 Not enough, according to Susann
60 Golden
61 Within: Comb. form
62 Invites
63 Past in the past
64 Tends to others' tots

DOWN

1 Elects
2 What some horses are given
3 Solemn act
4 Event in southern Italy: A.D. 79
5 Net proceeds, to a lawyer
6 Sesame
7 Hse., e.g.
8 Swiss river
9 Letters loved by angels
10 J. Preston——, hypocrite in "Little Orphan Annie"
11 Twelve points, to a typesetter
12 Burden
13 Tracy's sweetheart
18 Hand's-breadth
19 Serviette
23 There's a famous one near Concord
24 Russian-born designer for fashion and stage
25 Director of "It's a Wonderful Life"
26 Wall hanging
27 Radar-screen images
28 Thin cake
29 Saw
30 Not so dubious
31 Little bags for sourdoughs
36 Spotted like certain cats
37 Cicero's "you were"
38 Elevator man
39 Places to get bogged down
45 Rock used for polishing
46 Ugandan exile
47 Colorado School of ——
48 English chemist famous for an antiseptic solution
49 Structure for a Stoic
50 Admits to
51 Where an arrow meets a bowstring
52 Tropical American game fish
53 Guccione publication
54 European who sounds permissive
55 TV sitcom
57 Noise heard by Abel
58 Kind of nut

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGARVE	18	64	12	55	Fair	MADRID	16	61	1	34	Fair
ALGIERS	18	64	4	39	Cloudy	MANILA	28	82	22	72	Foggy
AMSTERDAM	7	45	4	39	Showers	MEXICO CITY	26	79	12	54	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	4	39	Cloudy	MIAMI	28	82	20	68	Rain
ATHENS	15	59	9	48	Rain	MILAN	10	50	0	32	Fair
AUCKLAND	22	72	17	63	Overcast	MONTREAL	-1	30	-4	21	Cloudy
BANGKOK	16	61	12	54	Foggy	MOSCOW	3	36	1	34	Foggy
BEIRUT	19	66	15	59	Cloudy	MUNICH	-2	28	-1	30	Snow
BELGRADE	2	36	1	34	Snow	NAIROBI	22	73	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	2	36	Overcast	NASSAU	27	81	20	68	Fair
BOSTON	8	46	2	36	Rain	NEW DELHI	24	75	8	46	Fair
BRUSSELS	6	43	4	39	Rain	NEW YORK	12	54	-3	27	Rain
BUCHAREST	0	32	-4	25	Snow	NICE	11	52	5	41	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	3	22	1	34	Overcast	OSLO	-4	21	-11	12	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	21	70	12	54	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	3	22	Overcast
CAIRO	22	72	12	54	Fair	PEKING	-1	30	-11	12	Fair
CAPE TOWN	21	70	16	61	Fair	PRAGUE	0	32	-1	30	Snow
CASABLANCA	17	63	16	50	Overcast	REYKJAVIK	9	48	7	45	Rain
CHICAGO	2	36	0	32	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	34	95	24	75	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	2	36	1	34	Foggy	ROME	13	55	3	22	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	5	41	Fair	SALISBURY	25	77	17	63	Cloudy
DAMASCUS	17	63	7	45	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	28	82	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	7	45	Overcast	SEOUL	0	32	-4	25	Fair
EDINBURGH	2	36	0	32	Overcast	SHANGHAI	7	45	-3	26	Foggy
FLORENCE	11	52	-2	36	Foggy	SINGAPORE	29	84	23	73	Stormy
FRANKFURT	4	39	2	36	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	0	32	-2	28	Foggy
GENEVA	4	39	0	32	Fair	SYDNEY	26	79	19	66	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	-3	26	Foggy	TAIPEI	22	72	10	50	Cloudy
HONG KONG	16	61	12	54	Fair	TEL AVIV	20	68	11	52	Cloudy
HOUSTON	20	68	0	32	Fair	TOKYO	16	61	4	39	Fair
ISTANBUL	10	50	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	19	66	10	50	Overcast
JERUSALEM	17	63	7	45	Cloudy	VENICE	5	41	-1	30	Foggy
LAS PALMAS	23	73	17	63	Fair	VIENNA	3	37	1	34	Overcast
LIMA	22	73	14	57	Fair	WARSAW	1	34	-1	30	Foggy
LISBON	21	70	11	52	Fair	WASHINGTON	13	55	-1	30	Fair
LONDON	7	45	0	32	Foggy	ZURICH	2	36	5	22	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

December 2 1981

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following montbial symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for The IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (b)—bi-monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.S.Reva.1811 ..... 12.9oct

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
— (d) Boerbond ..... DF 462.95
— (d) Canbar ..... SF 732.00
— (d) Grabar ..... DF 770.00
— (d) Stockbar ..... DF 944.00

BANK VON ERNDT & Cie AG PB 2422 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 17.29
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 6.11
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ..... $ 13.15

BRITANNIA, PO Box 271, St. Helier, Jersey
— (w) Universal Growth Fund 1.015c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £7.15cd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ..... $ 22.20
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ..... $ 12.34
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ..... $ 33.32

CREDIT SUISSE
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 261.75
— (d) Canasec ..... DF 576.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 57.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 76.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 134.50
— (d) Usec ..... SF 592.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... DF 98.00
— (d) Pacific-Valor ..... SF 98.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
—+(d) Concentra ..... DM 17.70
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 44.47

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda
— (m) American Values Common ..... $ 15.39
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. $102.75
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ..... $ 38.44
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svcs. Tr. $84.95
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. ..... $ 22.20
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ..... $ 40.83
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ..... $ 103.73
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. ..... $ 21.89

G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. ..... $ 67.89
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$ 21.33
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ..... $ 11.37
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ..... $ 12.53
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund 17.25
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund. $17.74
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $ 27.94

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
29-34 Hill St, St. Helier, Jersey
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Accum) 21.0528
— (d) Short Term 'A' (Distr) 21.0528
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Accum) 21.0930
— (d) Short Term 'B' (Distr) 21.0930
— (w) Long Term ..... $ 22.32

JARDINE FLEMING POB 70 GPO Hg Kong
— (d) J.F. Japan Trust ..... Y 2,645
— (b) J.F. South East Asia ..... $ 42.13
— (b) J.F. Japan Technology ..... Y 10,070
— (b) J.F. Pacific Sec.S(Acc) $5.48
— (b) J.F. Australia ..... $ 8.16

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... DF 461.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 298.50

PARISBAS - GROUP:
— (d) Cortexa International ..... $ 94.47
— (w) OBLI-DM ..... DM 1,082.90
— (w) OBLIGESTION ..... SF 83.25

RBC Investment Mgrs. PO Box 246, Guernsey
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Capital Fd ..... $ 11.38
—+(w) RBC Int'l. Income Fd $9.45
—+(w) RBC North Amer. Fund ..... $ 5.20

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr ..... $ 38.97

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Porton Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,540.00
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 988.00

SWISS BANK CORP
— (d) Americo-Valor ..... SF 401.00
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 53.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... DF 497.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 198.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 84.75
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 70.00

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh ..... DF 28.00
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 65.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 74.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ..... SF 113.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 88.75
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 60.75
— (d) Japan-Invest ..... SF 800.00
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 119.00
— (d) Rometco-Invest ..... DF 421.50
— (d) Sarit South Afr Sh ..... SF 276.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Rt Est ..... SF 182.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 33.43
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 14.93
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.35

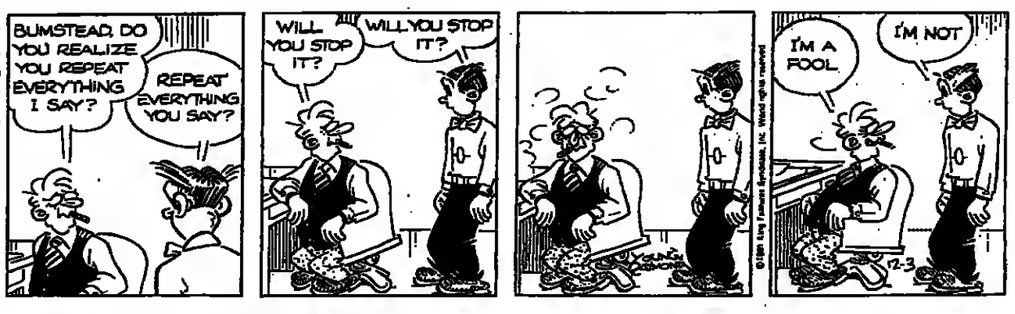
Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund ..... $ 13.12
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ..... $ 932.46
(w) Ascot Commodity Fd $1,231.70
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ..... $ 5.25
(w) Bondselect - Issue Pr. ..... SF 112.60
(w) CANIT ..... $ 9.97
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ..... $ 18.97
(w) Citadel Fund ..... $ 2.00
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ..... $ 1,384.48
(b) COMETE ..... $ 933.26
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ..... $ 7.88
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs ..... $ 18.08
(w) Currency Trust 117.08
(w) D.G.C. ..... $ 52.71*
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ..... $ 26.20
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ..... $ 29.43
(d) Eurasia Obligations ..... LF 1,323.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. ..... $ 36.71
(w) FIF-America ..... $ 14.13
(w) First Basle Fund $2,774.88
(w) Fonseca Issue Pr. ..... SF 145.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd ..... SF 64.43
(d) Fondiralia ..... $ 20.72
(d) Frank.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 37.25
(d) Global Fund Ltd ..... SF 3.11
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 6.02
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV ..... $ 574.38
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A. ..... $ 111.60
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B. ..... $ 108.93
(d) Interfund S.A. ..... $ 12.51
(w) Intermarket Fund ..... $ 11.90
(w) International Gold Fund ..... $ 84.29
(r) Intl Securities Fund ..... $ 8.79
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 30.38
(r) Invest Atlantiques ..... $ 60.08
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. 88.93
(w) Japan Selection Fund ..... $ 106.90
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ..... $ 62.96
(w) J.Rothschild Int Invs 'A' ..... $ 15.27
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,393.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd. ..... $ 16.97
(d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd ..... $ 46.44
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ..... $ 97.51
(w) Luxfund ..... $ 39.83
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ..... $ 14.73
(w) Nippon Fund ..... $ 24.08
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.78*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ..... $ 3.98*
(w) N.A.M.F. ..... $ 94.50
(m) NSP FIT (BSP : $129.51) ..... $ 104.42
(w) PANCURRI Inc. ..... $ 10.40
(d) Pommec Shipping S.A. ..... $ 1.75
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ..... $ 42.39
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ..... $ 1,514.00
(d) Renta Fund ..... $ 50.84
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 839.00
(d) Safe Fund ..... $ 3.92
(d) Safe Trust Fund ..... $ 9.24
(d) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 74.65
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 88.15
(w) State St. American ..... $ 98.19
(d) Stocker Ltd ..... $ 18.21
(w) Talent Global Fund ..... $ 15.31
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec) ..... $ 68.08
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ..... $ 93.30
(w) Transpacific Fund ..... $ 53.25
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 34.70
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ..... $ 3.80
(m) Winchester Overseas ..... $ 8.65
(m) Winchester Diversified ** ..... $26.20 *
(w) Worldwide Securities ..... $ 117.07
(w) Worldwide Special ..... $ 3,650.03

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; o — Asked; g — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; • — Redemption price-Ex-Coupon; [ ] — Yield on U$31-00 unit; ** Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd

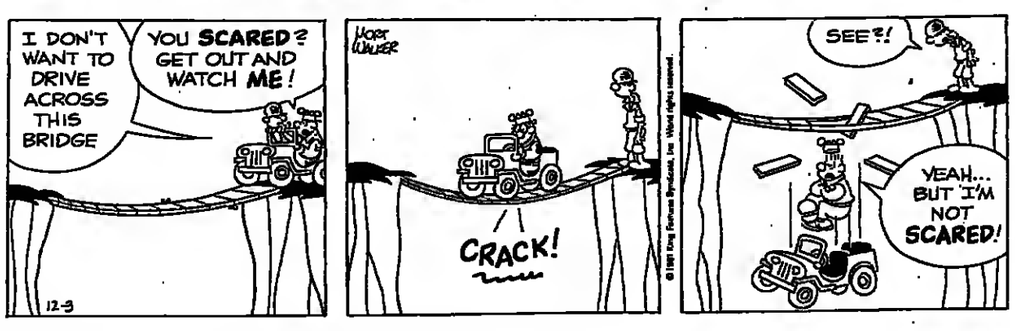
PEANUTS

B.C.

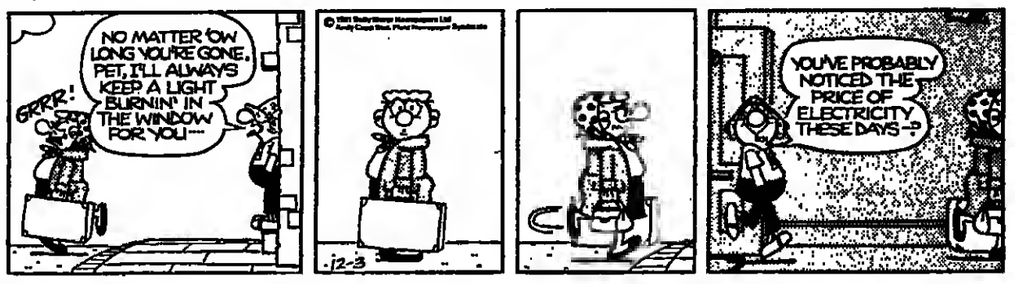
BLONDIE



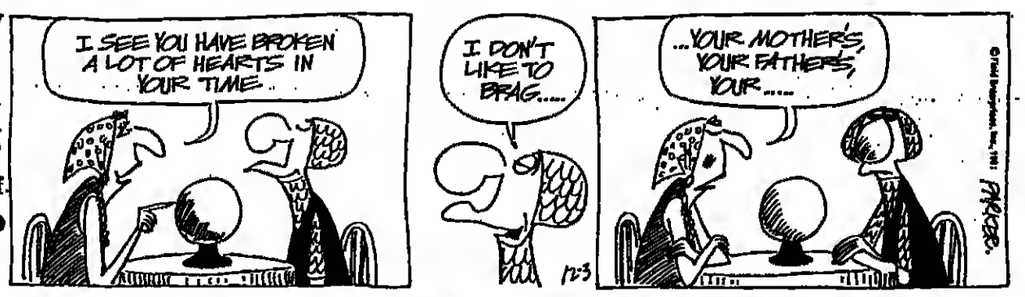
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

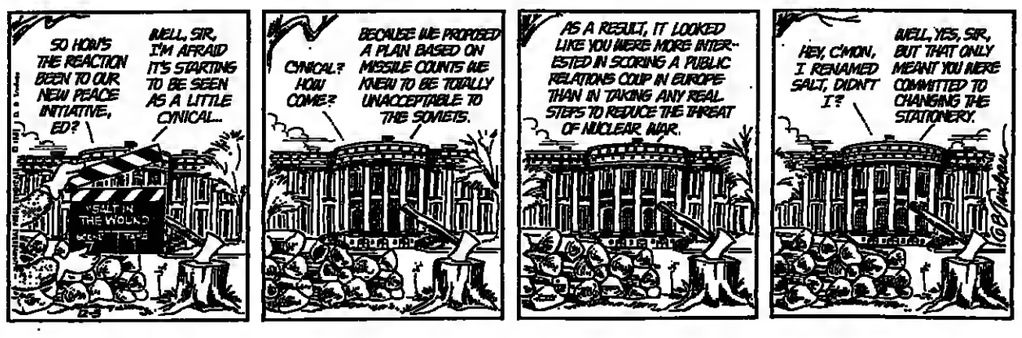


WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

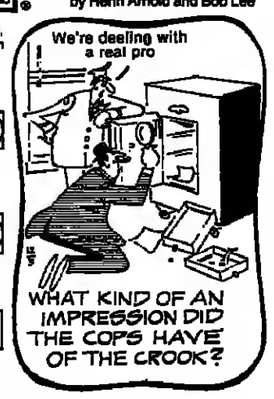
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CANEP

RUFOR

TRIUNA

INGADE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AGONY FATAL GADFLY CALLOW

Answer: What some people who make preserved fruits and vegetables evidently eat— ALL THEY "CAN"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE GOT A 'GREEMENT THAT NONE OF US IS EVER GONNA SNITCH ON EACH OTHER."

BOOKS

JOHN RUSKIN: THE PASSIONATE MORALIST

By Joan Abse. Illustrated. 363 pp. $18.50.

Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d Street, New York 10022.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN he was in his early 40s, John Ruskin wrote home from Switzerland that he had spent a pleasant hour "throwing stones at the great icicles in the ravine. It had all the delight of being allowed to throw stones in the vastest glass and china shop that was ever established, and was very typical to my mind of my work in general."

All of Ruskin is in this image: the man who rescued landscape painting from the merely picturesque, throwing stones at the picturesque. Ruskin the iconoclast, deriding London's Crystal Palace. Ruskin the mama's boy, enjoying the freedom to break something. And, finally, Ruskin the moralist, mocking himself.

Joan Abse's "John Ruskin" is filled with images like this: funny and sad. We see the 8-year-old Ruskin reading, at his mother's insistence, Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," and at 10 listening gravely as his father says to him, "You may be doomed to enlighten a people with your wisdom." We see Ruskin in a blue smock helping to restore a road in a picturesque village near Oxford, assisted by a work gang of university students that included Arnold Toynbee and Oscar Wilde. And then there is Ruskin, the art critic, realizing on his wedding night that he could not make love to his beautiful young wife, then or ever, because, as Mrs. Abse phrases it, "He had imagined women to be different from what he saw she was."

Ruskin may have owned the most brilliantly sublimated neurosis in history. If we exclude his wife's person, he seems to have been interested in everything and to have had new ideas about everything. When he dreamed repeatedly about snakes, for example, he took up herpetology and gave public lectures on snakes as symbols of malignant life combined with extraordinary visual beauty.

Delicate and rarefied, Ruskin managed nevertheless to color Victorian England's thinking about art, about social organization, about work, about education, about ecology, about any number of things. As Thomas Carlyle said, "Ruskin seems to me to have the best talent for preaching of any man alive." His mother had wanted him to preach in a church, but he made the whole world his church.

Championing J.M.W. Turner was his first passion and it inspired his influential multivolume "Modern Painting." From there he went on to rescue the early Italian painters and Gothic architecture, which he praised for "its capacity," as Abse puts it, "to provide a reminiscence, for men who lived in cities, of the form and contours of their natural environment." In writing "The Stones of Venice," Ruskin evolved a theory of the "right relation" between a man and his work, the principle that no one should be obliged to do meaningless work, which was later to be taken up by William Morris.

Toward the end of his life, the moralist in Ruskin overcame the aesthete and he concentrated most of his energy on trying to reform English working conditions. This great defender of the sublime wrote to his cousin Joan that he was contemplating a sketch of "a wonderful chiaroscuro of the gasometer and seven chimneys and the river, and some old houses blown to bits."

Long Bachelor Life

Though he was a pioneer in championing Turner before the English public was ready for him, Ruskin's taste never seemed to go beyond Turner and the Pre-Raphaelites. It seems paradoxical that a man who could love Turner should describe a painting by Whistler as "flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." And though Ruskin lived until 1900, he did not seem to care for the Impressionists. Since he fell in love with only two or three women in his long bachelor life, we may surmise that something similar happened to him in the case of painting.

Abse is a most satisfying biographer. She has, she says, used a great deal of new information in her "John Ruskin," and where there are still gaps or mysteries in Ruskin's life, she dutifully reports the conjectures of other writers as well as her own. And hers are almost always reasonable. She dismisses, for example, the theory that on his wedding night Ruskin was dismayed by the discovery that his wife had pubic hair. Surely, she says, this is improbable, and Ruskin's objection to his wife's person should be taken as the sign of a psychological, rather than an aesthetic, problem.

For most of his life, Ruskin was dominated by his mother, who lived to be 90, and when she died he found one mother after another among his friends and relatives. It is to Abse's credit that, in this very good book on Ruskin, one feels that she too is mothering him just a little. It may be the only way to do justice to this great man who never quite grew up.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

M	A	J	A		S	O	L	E	S		C	A	P	E
E	L	A	M		T	H	O	L	E		A	N	A	L
L	I	Z	A		R	A	G	I	N	G	B	U	L	L
D	A	Z	Z	L	E	R	S		T	N	A	M	P	S
		S	O	U	S	A		W	E	A	N			
P	R	I	N	T	S		P	E	N	D	A	N	T	S
R	I	N	S	E		S	L	I	C	E		I	N	A
I	N	G		C	L	A	N	E			N	O	M	
A	G	E		J	O	I	N	S		B	L	E	N	D
M	O	N	N	I	N	G	S		R	I	A	T	A	S
			E	N	T	O		T	O	N	T	O		
A	R	C	A	N	E		V	E	N	G	E	F	U	L
B	E	A	R	I	S	L	A	N	D		R	I	V	E
E	A	R	L		S	A	L	S	E		A	V	E	S
T	R	E	Y		A	R	E	E	L		N	E	A	T

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IF there had been an award in the recent 1981 World Team Championships for the most error-free performance, most observers would probably have voted for Jeff Meckstroth of Columbus, Ohio, and Eric Rodwell of West Lafayette, Ind., the anchor pair of the American team that won the title.

But there were some less obvious candidates as well. Some players would have voted, rather sourly, for the World Bridge Federation officials who made only about 20 errors in duplicating the deals before play. This shaky organizing performance set some unexpected booby traps, and four teams were each fined half a victory point for failing to detect the errors by careful counting of the cards. If the British team had scored one more victory point in the qualifying stage, this half-point penalty would have prevented them from reaching the play-offs.

NORTH
♠AK63
♡7
◇KQ742
♣K102

WEST
♠QJ4
♡Q985
◇83
♣A987

EAST(D)
♠10752
♡J432
◇9
♣J543

SOUTH
♠98
♡AK106
◇AJ1065
♣Q6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	1◇	Pass	3◇
Pass	3♡	Pass	3♠
Pass	4◇	Pass	4♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club eight.

Another view, popular among the Vugraph watchers, was that the award should go to the team of Vugraph operators headed by Chuck Lamprey and including Ron Gerard and Pamela Bridson. The team was virtually flawless in keeping track of the bids and plays, and was often ahead of the commentators and the audience in analyzing the outcome.

The funniest hand of the tournament, except perhaps for the Australians, was the diagramed deal. It left Lamprey, his audience and the commentators' bench in paroxysms of laughter. One would expect North-South to arrive in the lay-down contract of six diamonds, but the American pair in the closed room had rested too cautiously in three no-trump.

When the deal reached the Vugraph screen, one of the world's oldest and greatest partnerships was due to hold the North-South cards, and an Australian profit seemed likely. But Tim Seres and Dick Cummings proceeded to demonstrate that nearly 30 years of partnership is not enough to prevent occasional misunderstanding.

The jump raise to three diamonds was forcing, and the diamond slam seemed likely to be reached. But the eventual four-heart bid caused trouble. Cummings understood this to show moderate heart support and club weakness — perhaps 4-3-4-2 distribution. He decided to play the four-three fit, and was horrified to find a four-one fit. He had exchanged a safe slam for a virtually hopeless game.

The American West, Bobby Levin of Miami Beach, Fla., made the cunning opening lead of the club eight. This would have been a triumphant success if East had held the queen and South the jack, but as it was, South won with the queen when dummy and East both played low. It would have been better, as the sequel revealed, for South to have played the ten from the dummy.

Cummings had one faint chance, and he played for it. He had become one of the few declarers who ever have to worry about the chance of a 4-4 trump split — a 33 percent chance as it happens. He had to draw trumps in the hope that the club ace would be his only other loser.

A low trump was led from the closed hand and West won. Another club would have settled the issue in favor of the defense, but West shifted to a low spade. South won in dummy, entered his hand with a diamond lead and played his top trumps.

When he led his last trump, there was good news and bad news. The missing trumps were divided evenly, but West held the queen. If East had won, the unlikely game contract would have been safe. The position was this with West on lead:

NORTH
♠A
♡—
◇KQ7
♣K10

WEST
♠QJ
♡—
◇8
♣A97

EAST
♠1075
♡—
◇—
♣J54

SOUTH
♠9
♡—
◇AJ1065
♣6

Levin now led the club seven, underleading his ace for the second time, and Cummings was at the crossroads. Where was the club ace? Had West made two cunning underleads, or had East made a cunning first-trick duck? Cummings put his money on East, played the ten from dummy and went down two tricks. If he had guessed to play the king, he would have emerged with the most unlikely overtrick of the year.

The audience guffawed. The commentators chuckled. Lamprey wiped away the tears of laughter and prepared to concentrate on the next deal. The Australian supporters wept.

BYU's McMahon: A Splendid Isolation

By James Tuite
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jim McMahon, hardly noticed, stood on the fringe of the crowd surrounding Marcus Allen.

Although both were chosen by the American Football Coaches Association as all-America backs (they are also members of The Associated Press all-America team announced Tuesday), McMahon seemed a little less equal at a midtown reception last week.

As a quarterback, McMahon is the National Collegiate Athletic Association passing leader in career statistics. He holds 60 national records and leads in total offense. He was one of three repeaters on the coaches' 1981 all-America team, but it was Allen, the first collegian to rush for more than 2,000 yards in a season, who held the spotlight.

Vennes

The difference was that Allen gained his yards for Southern California, a name that connotes football might — like Pitt, Alabama and Penn State.

McMahon became the passing leader at Brigham Young, the university sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

"Most people around the country think of Brigham Young as a small college," McMahon said. "They don't think very highly of our conference, the Western Athletic. Our school has been overlooked, and yet some colleges in our conference play very well outside the conference."

He says his stay at Brigham Young has put him ahead of other quarterbacks hoping for professional contracts, and he wants nothing more than to play well in the National Football League.

"I'll be coming into an offense I know something about," he said, referring to a system based on the pro pass attack. "Other guys around the country won't know half of what I know.

"I'd like to be recognized as one of the best quarterbacks ever to play the game."

He says he hopes to play with a West Coast team, "because I grew up there and all my friends are there."

He spent the first three years of his life in Jersey City, but has returned to his native New Jersey only once, to speak at a church function.

Just Like the Others

"Another myth is that everybody who goes to Brigham Young is a Mormon," he said. "That's not true.

"Ninety-eight percent of the people who go are Mormons, but only 35 to 40 percent of the football team.

"They recruit like every other college. They get the top players who can fit into their system and the kind of person who can fit into their program."

Courted by several other colleges after making an impression at Roy (Utah) High School, whose teams he helped to a 20-0 record over two years, he chose Brigham Young because of its passing game. McMahon, raised a Roman Catholic, says living with the Mormon regimen has helped him.

"It's tough to adjust to," he said, "but they don't allow drinking or tobacco or drugs, and that's all for the better."

A 22-year-old 6-footer, he says he weighs closer to 200 pounds than the 177 listed for him. He has completed 64 percent of his passes this season, against 61 for Dan Marino of Pitt, who shared quarterback honors with him on the coaches' team.

Last year McMahon became the first player in NCAA history to pass for more than 4,000 yards in a season (4,571 in 12 games).

This year he raised his career total to a record 9,535. He did so despite having missed two 1981 games because of a knee injury.

"It's been kind of a rough year," he said. "Even though I fractured my tailbone and hurt my knee, I came back and played.

"I think that's important. It showed that I could handle it."

He handled it so well that, under pressure, he once executed a left-handed pass (he is a right-hander) and punted with his left foot — the ball rolling dead on the opposition 2-yard line. He even caught a pass.

Such versatility has helped Brigham Young win 10 of 12 games this season. Most teams play 11, but BYU got the extra game because one of its games was at Hawaii. The Cougars finish their season against Washington State Dec. 18 in the Holiday Bowl at San Diego.

He was spotted as a future star as soon as he took the field with the Cougars' freshman team.

He started out as a punter (a 39.3-yard average for 55 kicks) but, given a chance to throw, he completed 10 of 16 passes. He was red-shirted for the 1979 season as BYU racked up an 11-0 record behind Marc Wilson's quarterbacking.

When Wilson left for the Oakland Raiders, McMahon began breaking school and national records for rushing and passing.

He led Brigham Young to its first bowl victory last year, a last-minute 46-45 triumph over Southern Methodist in the Holiday Bowl.

"Looking back," he said, "I'm not sorry I went to BYU. I've done all I could. I have the ability to throw the football and read the defense. And a degree from Brigham Young is highly regarded." He is a communications major.

"It's been a long season," he added wearily as he began the inevitable tour of receptions, luncheons and dinners that is the dubious reward of talented college players.

"It's taken its toll but it's also been a lot of fun.

"And I wouldn't be playing if I didn't enjoy it."

AP

Jim McMahon
. . . First past 4,000, passing.

AP

Marcus Allen
. . . First past 2,000, rushing.

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Associated Press first and second all-America college football teams for 1981:

FIRST TEAM

Offense

Tight End — Tim Wrightman, UCLA, 6-3, 237, Senior.

Wide Receivers — Anthony Carter, Michigan, 5-11, 161, Junior; Julius Dawkins, Pittsburgh, 6-3, 187, Junior.

Tackles — Ed Muransky, Michigan, 6-7, 275, Senior; Terry Tausch, Texas, 6-4, 266, Senior.

Guards — Kurt Becker, Michigan, 6-4, 268, Senior; Sean Farrell, Penn State, 6-2½, 263, Senior.

Center — Dave Rimington, Nebraska, 6-2, 282, Junior.

Quarterback — Jim McMahon, Brigham Young, 6-0, 183, Senior.

Running Backs — Marcus Allen, Southern California, 6-2, 202, Senior; Herschel Walker, Georgia, 6-1, 220, Sophomore.

Placekicker — Gary Anderson, Syracuse, 5-8, 165, Senior.

Defense

Ends — Billy Ray Smith, Arkansas, 6-3½, 227, Junior; Andre Tippett, Iowa, 6-4, 235, Senior.

Tackles — Jeff Gaylord, Missouri, 6-3, 226, Senior; Kenneth Sims, Texas, 6-5, 270, Senior.

Middle Guard — Tim Krumrie, Wisconsin, 6-2½, 255, Junior.

Linebackers — Johnie Cooks, Mississippi State, 6-4, 240, Senior; Bob Crable, Notre Dame, 6-3, 225, Senior; Sal Sunseri, Pitt, 6-0, 228, Senior.

Backs — Terry Kinard, Clemson, 6-1, 190, Junior; Mike Richardson, Arizona State, 6-0, 195, Junior; Tommy Wilcox, Alabama, 5-11, 191, Junior.

Punter — Reggie Roby, Iowa, 6-3, 215, Junior.

SECOND TEAM

Offense

Tight End — Rodney Holman, Tulane.

Wide Receivers — Jim Sandusky, Nevada-Las Vegas; Cedric Jones, Duke.

Tackles — Moose Fitz, Houston; Tootie Robbins, East Carolina.

Guards — Terry Crouch, Oklahoma; Ray Foster, Southern California.

Center — Emil Bouros, Pittsburgh.

Quarterback — Dan Marino, Pittsburgh.

Running Backs — Eric Dickerson, Southern Methodist; Butch Woolfolk, Michigan.

Placekicker — Eddie Garcia, Southern Methodist.

Defense

Ends — Rusty Guilbeau, McNeese State; Jimmy Williams, Nebraska.

Tackles — Fletcher Jenkins, Washington; Lester Williams, Miami, Fla.

Middle Guard — George Achica, Southern California.

Linebackers — Jeff Davis, Clemson; Marcus Marek, Ohio State; Ricky Young, Oklahoma State.

Backs — Johnny Jackson, Air Force; Fred Marion, Miami, Fla.; Matt Vanden Boom, Wisconsin.

Punter — Becky Scribner, Kansas.

College Football Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's record and total points:

1. Clemson (63)	11-0-0	1,267
2. Georgia (1)	9-1-0	1,255
3. Alabama	9-1-1	1,188
4. Nebraska (1)	9-2-0	1,104
5. So. Methodist (1)	10-1-0	1,050
6. Texas	9-1-1	959
7. Penn St. (1)	8-2-0	910
8. So. Cal.	9-2-0	844
9. Miami (Fla.) (1)	9-2-0	827
10. Pittsburgh	10-1-0	796
11. North Carolina	9-2-0	653
12. Washington	9-2-0	614
13. Iowa	8-3-0	537
14. Brigham Young	10-2-0	397
15. Ohio St.	8-3-0	344
16. Michigan	8-3-0	284
17. Arizona St.	9-2-0	280
18. So. Mississippi	9-1-1	278
19. UCLA	7-3-1	190
20. Washington St.	8-2-1	132

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches' top 20 college football rankings, with first-place votes and records in parentheses:

1. Clemson (36) (11-0)	621
2. Georgia (1) (9-1)	572
3. Alabama (4) (9-1-1)	533
4. Nebraska (9-2)	469
5. Texas (9-1-1)	410
6. Penn St. (11) (9-2)	398
7. So. Cal. (9-2)	375
8. Pittsburgh (10-1)	344
9. North Carolina (9-2)	252
10. Washington (9-2)	239
11. Iowa (8-3)	174
12. Brigham Young (10-2)	125
13. Michigan (8-3)	120
14. Ohio St. (8-3)	119
15. So. Mississippi (9-1-1)	76
16. UCLA (7-3-1)	50
17. Arkansas (9-3)	48
18. Washington St. (8-3-1)	23
19. Houston (7-3-1)	17
20. San Jose St. (9-2)	10

(By agreement with the American Football Coaches Association, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for the top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI board of coaches. The only teams currently on probation are Arizona State, Miami (Fla.) and Southern Methodist.)

Center, a Junior, Is Outland Winner

United Press International

NEW YORK — Junior center Dave Rimington of the University of Nebraska Tuesday was named winner of the 1981 Outland Trophy as college football's outstanding lineman. Rimington, 6-foot-2 and 283 pounds, is only the second center and the third junior ever to win the award, which has been presented annually for 36 years by the Football Writers Association of America.

Rimington guided Nebraska to its first undisputed Big Eight Conference championship since 1971. "He's the best center we've ever had," said his coach, Tom Osborne. "When you combine strength [a school-record 650-pound squat lift], quickness [5.0 seconds in the 40] and intelligence [a 3.24-point grade average in business], I haven't seen a better one."

Jim Richter of North Carolina State (1979) was the other center to win the Outland and defensive end Ross Browner of Notre Dame (1976) and defensive tackle Zeke Smith of Auburn (1958) were the other juniors.

Another Feather in Valenzuela's Brimful Cap

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Fernando Valenzuela, the Los Angeles Dodgers' pitching star, added the National League rookie of the year award Wednesday to the Cy Young honors he captured last month and became the first player ever to win those two awards in one season.

The chunky, Mexican-born left-hander, who displayed a dancing screwball and a poise belying his age — he turned 21 last month — received 17½ first-place votes and 6½ for second, for a total of 107 points. The balloting, on a 5-3-1 basis, was by a panel the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Previous Winners

1980 — Steve Howe, Los Angeles.
1979 — Rick Sutcliffe, Los Angeles.
1978 — Bob Horner, Atlanta.
1977 — Andre Dawson, Montreal.
1976 — Pat Zachry, Cincinnati, and Butch Metzger, San Diego.
1975 — John Montefusco, San Francisco.
1974 — Bake McBride, St. Louis.
1973 — Gary Matthews, Atlanta.
1972 — Jon Matlack, New York.
1971 — Earl Williams, Atlanta.
1970 — Carl Morton, Montreal.
1969 — Ted Sizemore, Los Angeles.
1968 — Johnny Bench, Cincinnati.
1967 — Tom Seaver, New York.
1966 — Tommy Helms, Cincinnati.
1965 — Jim Lefebvre, Los Angeles.
1964 — Richie Allen, Philadelphia.
1963 — Pete Rose, Cincinnati.
1962 — Ken Hubbs, Chicago.
1961 — Billy Williams, Chicago.
1960 — Frank Howard, Los Angeles.
1959 — Willie McCovey, San Francisco.
1958 — Orlando Cepeda, San Francisco.
1957 — Jack Sanford, Philadelphia.
1956 — Frank Robinson, Cincinnati.
1955 — Bill Virdon, St. Louis.
1954 — Wally Moon, St. Louis.
1953 — Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn.
1952 — Joe Black, Brooklyn.
1951 — Willie Mays, New York.
1950 — Sam Jethroe, Boston.
1949 — Don Newcombe, Brooklyn.
1948 — Alvin Dark, Boston.
1947 — Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn.

Montreal outfielder Tim Raines, who led the league with a rookie-record 71 stolen bases in 88 games (he missed 54 because of the strike and another 22 with injuries) placed second. Raines, a .304 hitter, took the remaining 6½ first-place and the other 17½ second-place votes, for 85 points.

Raines had stolen 50 bases in 55 attempts and was on his way to challenging Lou Brock's single-season record of 118 when the strike hit June 12.

Raines was not thrown out by a catcher until May 2, when he slipped breaking for second and was nailed by the Dodgers' Mike Scioscia.

Only five other players received votes, and those were for third place. New York third baseman Hubie Brooks got 8½ points, Cincinnati pitcher Bruce Berenyi and San Diego second baseman Juan Bonilla 5 each, Pittsburgh catcher Tony Pena 4 and Met outfielder Mookie Wilson 1½.

Three Straight

Valenzuela became the third consecutive Dodger pitcher to be named the league's top rookie, Rick Sutcliffe and Steve Howe having preceded him.

Valenzuela's 13-7 record and 2.48 earned-run average — along with league-leading totals in innings pitched (192⅓), shutouts (8), strikeouts (180) and complete games (11) — made him the first rookie ever to win the Cy Young award. He began the season with a string of eight straight victories, five of them shutouts.

He won three times in the team's postseason run to the championship. He beat Houston in the fourth game of the Western Division playoff, won the pennant-clincher against Montreal and, in the World Series, got the Dodgers going again after they lost the first two games.

"Nothing he does surprises me," said Dodger Manager Tom Lasorda. "He has the confidence of a 10-year veteran. Nothing bothers him. He pitches like he's been through it all before."

The Associated Press

Valenzuela at ease
'. . . Nothing bothers him.'

NHL's Sabres Finally Developing a Double-Edged Thrust

The Associated Press

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The Buffalo Sabres aren't as speedy as they were in the 1970s, when the French Connection line was flying high. But new size and strength may turn a team that often has been a winner into a champion for the first time.

After 24 National Hockey Leagues games this year the Sabres are in third place in the Wales Conference with 31 points, a point behind the New York Islanders, the defending Stanley Cup champions, and the Quebec Nordiques. They beat the Islanders, 5-2, Monday night.

Both Ways

"We've been putting an emphasis on guys who can go both ways," said Scotty Bowman, who traded Rene Robert and Richard Martin — the wings of the French Connection — after becoming coach in 1979. "We want a team of more than one dimension."

Center Gil Perreault is the remaining player of the line that symbolized the Sabres' ability to dazzle opponents with speed and bury them under showers of goals.

"We don't get as many points," said Perreault, the Sabres' all-time leading scorer and a former NHL all-star. "The difference is that we win tight games we used to lose. We've got a really good team now."

From 1974 to 1978 the Sabres averaged 320 goals a year and won at least 44 games.

In 1975, when Martin tallied 52 goals and Robert had 100 points, they made the finals of the Stanley Cup playoffs before losing to the Philadelphia Flyers, four games to two.

This year, five teams in the Wales Conference have scored more goals than the Sabres, but only one — the Montreal Canadiens — has surrendered fewer goals.

"Originally, what we developed was a high-scoring, all-offense team," said left wing Craig Ramsay, who was drafted in the team's second year in 1971.

"Games used to be over in the first period after we scored four or five goals.

"Now, we've got a big team, stronger forwards, guys who can play the boards and forecheck. We play a tighter game and try not to give anything up."

Such players as defenseman Larry Playfair, right wing Steve Patrick and left wing Lindy Ruff — all at least 6-feet-2 and close to 200 pounds — typify the emerging Sabres. Ruff, who became a regular last season, scored three goals in Monday's defeat of the Islanders.

The team was remade because the league was changing. Gone are long-time Sabres like Don Luce, Jerry Korab and Rick Dudley, all close to the top of the team's all-time scoring list.

"The whole league is big men now," Bowman said.

"Skating circles around opponents" was no longer effective, said Ramsay. "We started to lose."

The Sabres, who finished 47-17-16 in 1979-80, have rebuilt without suffering a losing season, but fan support nevertheless has waned. The first sellout of the year — for a team that once had thousands of names on its season-ticket waiting list — was Monday night's.

United Press International

Rik Wilson (34) interrupted Red Wing Mike Foligano's advance on goalie Mike Liut early in Tuesday's game. St. Louis won, 7-5.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	14	1	.933	—
Boston	13	3	.813	1½
New York	7	8	.467	7
Washington	4	11	.267	10
New Jersey	3	12	.200	11
Central Division				
Milwaukee	10	6	.625	—
Atlanta	8	6	.571	1
Indiana	9	8	.529	1½
Detroit	8	8	.500	2
Chicago	6	11	.353	4½
Cleveland	4	12	.250	6

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	11	8	.688	—
Denver	8	4	.571	2
Utah	7	8	.467	3½
Kansas City	5	10	.333	5½
Houston	6	12	.333	4
Dallas	2	13	.133	8½
Pacific Division				
Portland	11	4	.733	½
Los Angeles	13	5	.722	—
Phoenix	9	5	.643	2
Seattle	8	6	.571	3
Golden State	8	7	.533	3½
San Diego	4	11	.267	7½

Tuesday's Results

New York 112, Detroit 100 (Lucas 28, Richardson, Cartwright 17; Long 29, Tripucka 19).

Philadelphia 107, Atlanta 98 (Erving 30, Mix 18; Johnson 17, Hawes 14).

Indiana 90, Boston 87 (Davis 21, Knight 15; Bird 14, Parish, Archibald 13).

San Antonio 110, Washington 99 (Gervin 42, Olberding 27; Ballard 26, F. Johnson 14).

Milwaukee 126, Cleveland 110 (Moncrief 39, Bridgeman 18; Mitchell 29, Carr 20).

Kansas City 104, Houston 104 (Robinson 24, Ford 22; Malone 34, Reid 19).

Portland 121, Denver 113 (Natt 30, Paxson 24; Issel 34, English 20).

Phoenix 117, San Diego 94 (Robinson 25, Macy 22; Brooks 18, Chambers 16).

Los Angeles 117, Utah 86 (Johnson 19, Wilkes 18; Duren 16, Dantley 12).

Seattle 103, Chicago 87 (Williams 25, Shelton 19; Theus 28, Greenwood, Gilmore 13).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO SOX—Named Fred Stoffer, Jim Busby and Mark Servais to their scouting staff. Named Dave Dombrowski assistant general manager. Outrighted Rod Allen, outfielder, to Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League.

National League

NEW YORK—Named Frank Howard third-base coach. Named Al Jackson minor league pitching coach.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

NEW NETS—Announced the resignation of Howard Freeman, director of promotions and group ticket sales.

PORTLAND—Signed Dennis Awtrey, center, to a one-year contract.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

HARTFORD—Recalled Tom Rowe, right wing, from Binghamton of the American Hockey League. Assigned Norm Barnes, defenseman, to Springfield of the American Hockey League.

N.Y. RANGERS—Signed Steve Ulzeski, left wing, and assigned him to Springfield of the American Hockey League.

SOCCER

North American Soccer League

JACKSONVILLE—Signed Mio Djeric, midfielder.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Jurgen Sturz, goalkeeper.

ABC Radio Gets Olympics

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Olympic Committee announced it has sold the U.S. radio rights for the 1984 games to the ABC network for $500,000. ABC said its 1,750 stations will provide more than 100 hours of Olympic during the July 28-Aug. 12 period.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	14	6	4	100	83	32
Pittsburgh	12	8	4	93	87	28
Philadelphia	13	10	1	86	99	27
NY Rangers	8	13	3	81	102	19
Washington	6	15	2	78	91	14
Adams Division						
Quebec	14	10	4	125	114	32
Montreal	12	6	7	116	64	31
Buffalo	12	5	7	88	71	31
Boston	13	7	4	94	76	30
Hartford	4	11	8	75	96	16
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
Minnesota	12	4	8	109	70	32
Chicago	9	7	8	115	107	26
Winnipeg	10	10	4	96	111	24
St. Louis	9	13	4	96	110	22
Detroit	7	14	5	98	118	19
Toronto	6	12	6	102	110	18
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	17	6	4	152	96	38
Vancouver	11	18	4	96	85	26
Los Angeles	10	14	6	101	124	20
Calgary	7	12	4	93	111	20
Colorado	3	17	5	64	131	11

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 2, Winnipeg 1 (Clarke (5), Holmgren (3); Lukowich (14)).

Edmonton 3, Montreal 3 (Larouche (7), Acton (13), Napier (11); Hunter (9), Anderson (14), Lumley (8)).

St. Louis 7, Detroit 5 (Patey 2 (8), Currie (6), Federko (11), Pettersson (6), Wilson (1), Turnbull (11); Osborne 3 (8), McKechnie (5), Murdoch (41)).

Abdul-Jabbar Second in NBA Career Scoring

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Los Angeles Lakers became the National Basketball Association's second-leading all-time scorer here Tuesday night in a game against the Utah Jazz.

At 8:06 of the second period, Abdul-Jabbar scored on a short, left-handed hook shot, giving him a career total of 26,711 points, passing Oscar Robertson's 26,710.

Wilt Chamberlain holds the all-time record of 31,419.

The 7-foot-2-inch center, in his 13th NBA season, recently recalled that as a rookie he wondered what he would be doing 10 years later.

Not Basketball

To a 22-year-old New Yorker, UCLA-educated, goal-oriented and suddenly rich, the possibilities seemed limitless. But basketball — that was never a truly long-term consideration.

"I kind of thought I would be out of it by now," he said after a workout. "I thought I'd play about 10 years.

"There's a guy [Fred Crawford] I knew when I was growing up in New York who is about eight years older than I am. When I was new in the league, he was going on 30. I used to get on him for being 30 and still playing basketball.

"Here I am 34 and still playing. I know now how ridiculous I must have sounded to him."

Signs of the Times

As he talked, he wore his old UCLA warmup jacket over his practice uniform and an ice pack on his left knee for the tendinitis that has been bothering him lately. The jacket, the ice pack — a sign of youth, a sign of age.

"I don't feel that I'm that long out of college," he says, "but it was long ago and far away."

In another two-and-a-half seasons, Abdul-Jabbar, who will turn 35 in April, could pass Chamberlain. But just as he could not look far enough into the future as a young Milwaukee Buck, he will not offer any predictions about 1984.

— UPI

Abdul-Jabbar
. . . The shot for the books.

Asked if was significant to him that he had passed Robertson, he said: "Nope." And passing Chamberlain some day? "Nope." They are not the kind of questions he answers or the kind of memories he cherishes.

When the Lakers gave him the game ball last season for reaching 25,000 points, he gave it back.

When they gave him the game ball earlier this season for passing John Havlicek as the third-leading all-time scorer, he gave it back.

It's not likely he will prolong his career for another game ball.

His contract, reportedly worth $1.1 million a year, runs through next season. According to Laker sources, he has been offered an extension that, including incentives pertaining more to the team's success than his own, would almost double his salary.

He hasn't decided. "I've been thinking about that a lot recently. There's no telling what I will do. I still feel motivated to play and I still have my health. It will be a season-to-season decision."

But one thing certain is that if he doesn't break Chamberlain's record, it will be because he chose not to. Only Abdul-Jabbar can stop Abdul-Jabbar.

Critics' Choice

Although he has been a first- or second-team selection on the all-NBA defensive team for the last eight seasons, he has been criticized for his defense. Although he is consistently among the leading rebounders, he has been criticized for his rebounding. His motivation has been criticized. The cavilers wonder why he has been on only two championship teams.

But no one has ever questioned his scoring ability. "In a one-on-one situation, if teams played him legitimately, he could score as many points as he wanted," says Pat Riley, who has watched Abdul-Jabbar as a teammate, as an opponent, as a broadcaster, as an assistant coach and now as his head coach.

"It would be just a matter of how many times you could get him the ball," Riley said. "He's virtually unstoppable.

"When that ball comes into him, it's a helpless feeling for a defender. All you can depend on is help from someone else."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Corporate Safety Net

WASHINGTON — People keep insisting that I'm making it up, but under a tax law lobbied through last summer, companies that lost money in 1981 can sell their losses to firms who made money, so the latter will not have to pay any corporation taxes.

Whereas company losses were something no one liked to talk about in the past, they now have become a valuable commodity and are being traded on the open market.

Buchwald

This is how it works:

"Hello, John. Hal Lemster of International Pushbutton calling. I just read your financial report. I see you people lost $750 million this year. Congratulations."

"Thanks, Hal. I guess we were just lucky."

"Well, International Pushbutton had the best year ever. We made one billion-two, before taxes."

"Sorry to hear that, Hal."

* * *

"Everyone has an off year. I'm calling to buy your tax losses, John. If we can deduct your losses against our profits, and use the tax credits against new equipment, the government will owe us money."

"How much are you offering, Hal?"

"We'll give you $100 million in cash, retool your plant and lease the equipment back to you at a very favorable rate. Our accountants figure that with speeded-up depreciation, we'll pay less taxes this year than the kid who works in the mail room."

"Gosh, Hal, I'd like to help you out, but my accountants figure our tax losses are worth at least $200 million."

"You must be crazy. Just because you had a bad year, and we had a good year, there is no sense holding us up."

"This is strictly business, Hal. Our losses are our only assets. United Bull has offered us $150 million and I just had a call from Dimblebee Oil, which is willing to give us $170 million in preferred notes. We're sitting in the catbird seat."

* * *

"John, I'll be very honest with you. If I don't find a company with large tax losses, I'll be in serious trouble with my stockholders. I'll never be able to explain to them why we had to pay taxes to the government on our profits. They could sue me for mismanagement."

"I don't want to hear about your troubles, Hal. Who told you to make a lot of money in the first place?"

"Someday you'll have a good year, John, and then you're going to need help from a losing company."

"Look, Hal, if you can't find a way of avoiding taxes don't cry on my shoulder."

"All right, John, I've got my controller here and we're ready to deal. We'll make you the same offer we made the Montezuma Automobile Co. We'll pay $175 million in cash for your tax losses and lease back to you a completely new plant in Ohio."

"Now you're making sense. That means neither you nor I will have to pay any corporate taxes for the next five years."

"It's a sweetheart deal for both of us, John. Will you take it?"

"Sure, Hal. After all, what are friends for?"

* * *

"Great. How do you think Reagan's economic plan is going?"

"I think he's going to have to cut more fat out of the budget in order to get the deficit down. He's going to have to go after the welfare cheaters and the people who are always looking for a free lunch."

"You can say that again. When we were kids we worked for what we got. The only way Reagan is going to get this country back on its feet is to stop giving everyone with a hard-luck story a handout."

© 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Stonehenge Officials Lift Curb on Visitors

The Associated Press

SALISBURY, England — Officials have dropped for a three-month trial period a ban on visitors entering the Inner Circle at Stonehenge, the prehistoric monument on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

Barriers were erected in 1978 around the inner of the two circles of stones because of vandalism by some of the 600,000 tourists who visit each year.

Sterling Seagrave and the 'Yellow Rain' of Asia

By Henry Allen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The hospital — "our hospital," as Sterling Seagrave puts it, he being the seventh and possibly last generation of the Seagraves to be born in Burma — is in the northeastern part of the country. "It sits on mountains overlooking China. You can see snowcapped peaks in the distance. It's a huge thing, eight or 10 buildings the size of the White House."

The hospital has everything and nothing to do with the book Seagrave just published about chemical warfare — "Yellow Rain." The book details what he and the U.S. State Department believe to be the Soviet development of a substance called T2, which has been used by the Soviet Union, he says, and by Soviet surrogates, in Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, China, Yemen and Afghanistan.

Seagrave quotes a Laotian tribesman in the book:

"There was blood coming from their noses and ears and blisters appeared on their skin. Their skin was turning yellow. All the chickens, dogs and pigs were also dead. The people who were not dead were jerking like fish when you take them out of the water. Their skins were already yellow. Soon some of them turned black and they got blisters like the others. Blood came from their noses and they died."

Son of the 'Burma Surgeon'

Seagrave is the scion not only of seven generations of doctors and Baptist missionaries in Burma, but also of Gordon Seagrave, who became famous as the "Burma Surgeon." The father's death in 1965 was followed by the confiscation of his hospital by the Burmese government and by the ouster of the Seagrave family from their home of 150 years.

The son, on this cold night in Washington, wears a lightweight blue blazer. He sips soda water in a hotel bar. He seems chronically wary, as if he's certain he will at any moment remember that he has forgotten his car keys or left the water running.

"I'm vindicated," he says. "Local boy makes good."

He is 44, a dropout of the University of Miami, of Mexico, of Venezuela; a veteran of the Merchant Marine, and of two very bad days being beaten by Cuban policemen who suspected rightly that he was trying to join the then-guerrilla forces of Fidel Castro. He has held a lot of jobs in journalism, from The Washington Post to the Pittsburgh Press to 10 years of free-lancing. He traveled in a dugout canoe down the Mekong River, from the Chinese border to Vientiane, Laos. He lived for two years in Malaysia, a year in Thailand, all over Asia except in Burma, where his father and family are buried. He was married to a Burmese. He is divorced. He spent years living with his two children on a 32-foot sailboat. He is rootless and homesick at the same time.

'Permanently Crippled'

"Hell, we've got a $30- or $40-million plant in Burma," he says, referring to the hospital, always in the present tense. "My first memories are of fleeing the Japs to India. Anybody who grows up in the situation I did is permanently crippled."

This has something to do with his decision "to come back to the U.S. to go to ground. I got a job with Time-Life books here. But it was quiet. I needed something to do. One night I met this man who'd been searching for MIAs in Laos."

The man, whom he calls Schramm in the book, had come back from Laos with the femur of a U.S. pilot and tales picked up from four French mercenaries about Hmong tribesmen being killed by airplanes dropping gas.

"Ypres," the Frenchmen had said, referring to poison gas attacks at Ypres in World War I.

Seagrave looked into it.

He traveled through Indochina collecting reports, as did U.S. officials trying to find out what weapon it could be that would cause such deaths. He interviewed scientists and read biology texts. He studied the history of gas and germ warfare, all the horror and politicking that have resulted in all the labored and hopeless international covenants against it.

•

Mode of attack and Material-Agent used: Two L-19 airplanes — first one sprayed yellow and green powder that was not wet like rain — but fell to ground. Second plane few minutes later — fired rocket that exploded about 20 meters overhead releasing a red smoke-gas.

Miscellaneous: The yellow and green powders made everyone feel dizzy, confused actions, blurred vision, difficult to move, people fell down, jaws were stiff (clamped shut), could not speak and had almost immediate vomiting and diarrhea before the red smoke came down.

Red smoke caused all to start coughing, have massive nosebleeds within five minutes; blood came from nose and mouth and people fell down and were dead in less than 15 minutes.

— Report to the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs by Col. Charles W. Lewis, Army dermatologist.

•

The U.S. government couldn't prove what poison was being used. They couldn't even prove that any poison was being used. Without that proof, Seagrave's years of research were worthless, and he would continue to be haunted — perhaps as seven generations of his family had been haunted — by tribesmen saying, as they said to him: "Why doesn't anybody care what is happening to us?"

Then everything changed.

"It all came about since last Christmas. I was just back from stealing across the border into Afghanistan. I thought the poison the Soviets were using there and in Indochina was palytoxin, from coral, one of the deadliest poisons known. I was convinced. There was this extraordinary bleeding in all the deaths. The doctors I talked to said it had to be something weird and new. And I was sure it was from the Soviet Union. They have depots in Indochina, and they were in Afghanistan, and they were supplying Nasser during the civil war in Yemen when these deaths occurred.

"I got a call from a fellow I know in the Defense Intelligence Agency, and I went over to Rosslyn [Va.] to this conference room full of grim-faced people from the DIA, NSA, CIA and the State Department.

"They were getting samples, but they couldn't find anything. They were testing for World War I and World War II stuff, mustard or nerve gas. I kept ranting at them — you've got to test for toxins. Then I talked with a fellow at the University of Hawaii who told me that it couldn't be palytoxins — they wouldn't kill you if inhaled, or if they touched the skin, only if they got into a cut.

"I thought: four years of work down the drain. But after that meeting in Rosslyn a woman came up to me. She was a microbiologist working at Fort Detrick. She suggested it might be mycotoxins. I sat down in January and read all the texts on mycotoxins. It was right there in front of me. It was the fusarium fungus, which has caused epidemics of deaths when it has infected wheat and corn, particularly in the Soviet Union."

Months passed. The government did nothing, as far as Seagrave knew. He wrote. "I figured the book would flop. I . . . took the kids and went out to Vancouver to go camping. When I got back I called a friend I used to work with at Time-Life. She said a guy in the State Department was trying to get hold of me. I called him. He said that we'd tested, and it was a toxin called T2."

A month ago, when Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. announced "physical evidence" of biological warfare in Southeast Asia, he aroused skepticism — the evidence consisted of one leaf and bits from another leaf. But on Nov. 11, Richard Burt, the State Department's director of politico-military affairs, stated that "we now have the smoking gun. . . . We now have four separate pieces of physical evidence."

Many outside experts are still not convinced but Seagrave's book was reviewed favorably by The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times, and he has caught the wave of the same ocean of history he's been drowning in ever since the Japanese Army harried his famous father and his family out of Burma.

"I've told the rebels in Burma, when you get that a—— Ne Win out of there, I want that hospital back for 24 hours. I want it back so that I can give it to them. They can't take it from me, I have to give it to them. And they can't use it as a barracks anymore. They have to use it as a hospital."

After all these years of drifting — "My life is so derailed," he says — he's come home to being doctor and missionary to Southeast Asia.

He walks into the wind slapping down a Washington street and says: "I was the ne'er-do-well of the family. I was the bum. I think Dad would be proud of me now."

Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post

Sterling Seagrave: "I think Dad would be proud of me now."

PEOPLE:

Gordimer, Kundera Honored as Writers

In New York, South African novelist Nadine Gordimer and Czechoslovak novelist and playwright Milan Kundera, who is now living in France, received $11,000 Common Wealth Distinguished Service Awards in literature. The awards are given to individuals who have produced a distinguished body of work, who have published an important work in the last few years, and who are likely to continue to make a significant contribution to letters.

* * *

A screen writer says Natalie Wood's death has a startling connection to the role she was playing in the unfinished movie "Brainstorm." Bruce Rubin, who had not met the film star until just a few days before her drowning, said he was unable to reveal details about the movie because of restrictions from MGM. He said Miss Wood had described the film as a "science fiction love story." Miss Wood was found drowned early Sunday off Santa Catalina Island, Calif., where she had gone with her husband, Robert Wagner, for a break from work on Rubin's film. Miss Wood, whose blood alcohol level was .14 percent, above California's legal threshold of .10 for drunk driving, slipped off the boat when she left a heated discussion between her husband and actor Christopher Walken, according to the coroner, although a Los Angeles detective said he had found no evidence of an argument. The MGM studios said it is suspending production on the $12-million film. The production shutdown comes just two weeks before principal photography was to be completed. Miss Wood was scheduled for three more days before the camera.

* * *

Their flight in the space shuttle Columbia had been cut back from five days to two, so Col. Joe H. Engle and Capt. Richard H. Truly decided to do some cutting back of their own — on their sleep. During part of the time they were supposed to be sleeping, the astronauts said, they were taking pictures of the passing scenery. "We figured we could sleep when we got home," said Truly as he and his fellow astronaut showed some of the resulting slides at a press conference in Houston.

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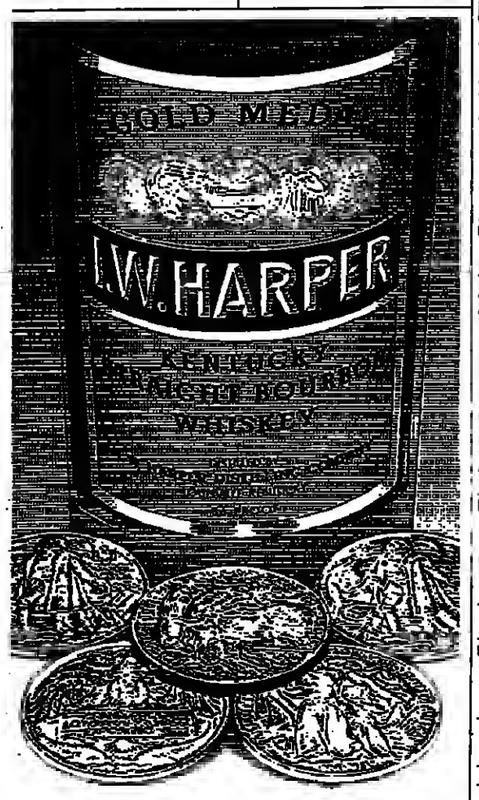

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